



Tasmanian pocket year book



1994



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chronology

Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35 000 years ago.

- 1642 Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land.
- 1772 Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay.
- 1777 James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1788 William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1798 Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
- 1803 First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen.
- 1804 Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins.
- 1806 Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area.
- 1816 First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated.
- 1822 Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1828 Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines.
- 1829 First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie).
- 1830 Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established.
- 1832 Maria Island closed as a penal settlement.
- 1833 Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed.
- 1835 Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes.
- 1842 Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5329).
- 1853 Arrivals of last transported convicts.
- 1854 Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government.
- 1856 Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-cameral parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier.
- 1868 Compulsory primary education.
- 1876 Main Line Railway opened for traffic.
- 1877 Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement.
- 1880 First telephone operated in Tasmania.
- 1892 Mount Lyell Mining Co. established.

1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172 475.

1903 Voting rights extended to women.

1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.

1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.

1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.

1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.

1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.

1919 First export of frozen meat.

1921 Population 213 780 (Census).

1922 Completion of Waddamana power station.

1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.

1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.

1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.

1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.

1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.

1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.

1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.

1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.

1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.

1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.

1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257 078 (Census).

1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.

1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.

1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.

1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.

1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.

1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.

1966 Decimal currency was introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.

1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.

1968 Capital punishment abolished.

1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.

1970 Introduction of daylight saving.

1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390 413 (Census).

1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.

1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.

1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, *Lake Illawarra*, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.

1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania was subsidised by a freight equalisation scheme.

1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.

1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.

1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.

1981 The Premier, Mr Doug Lowe, was deposed. A referendum concerning the State's next power development mostly supported the Gordon-below-Franklin option.

1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania's history. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. The State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme despite the listing.

1983 The Labor Government (Federal) intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam and the State Government's High Court challenge failed.

1984 New projects opened included the Bowen Bridge in Hobart, the Southern Outlet to the Huon Valley and the Launceston International Velodrome.

1985 The *Abel Tasman* took over the Bass Strait ferry run. A federal report on Tasmanian woodchip industry called for more environmental controls on industry licences.

1986 The State Liberal Government won a second term. Environmental issues were involved in conflict over logging, and construction of the Sheraton Hotel.

1987 There was controversy over logging in the Lemonthyme and Southern forests. The Commonwealth Government's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide whether the forests were of World Heritage value.

1988 Bicentennial celebrations attracted 200 ships to Hobart. Burnie and Clarence gained city status.

1989 The State election resulted in the election of 17 Liberal, 13 Labor and five independent members. The result was a Labour-Green Accord. Newly elected Labor MHA, Mr Jim Cox, was offered a bribe to support the Liberal Govt.

1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington. A Royal Commission was announced into the political bribery scandal.

1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit was introduced for Tasmanian roads. The Islanders won the Women's National Basketball League grand final. Robin Gray was ousted as leader of the Liberal Party and Mr Ray Groom took over the leadership.

1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania with 19 seats. Hobart celebrated its sesquicentenary (150 Birthday) as a city.

1993 Miss Joanne Dick from Launceston won the Miss Australia Title. The German ferry *Peter Pan* remained the *Spirit of Tasmania*, replaced the *Abel Tasman* on the Bass Strait service.

tasmania in brief

Tasmania, the smallest of Australia's six States, is an island lying below the south-east corner of the Australian mainland. Roughly triangular in shape, the main island is surrounded by a number of smaller islands, including King, Flinders and Bruny islands.

The total area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68 331 km² or about 0.9 per cent of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

CITIES

Hobart

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is situated in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1 269 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the

Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.

Launceston

Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. Like Hobart, it has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork. Launceston possesses some particularly attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

Glenorchy

Glenorchy, part of the Hobart metropolitan area, was proclaimed a city in 1964. It consists mainly of residential areas, business and light industry. The Bowen Bridge across the Derwent provides a direct link between Glenorchy and the Eastern Shore.

Devonport

Devonport gained city status in 1981 to become the first city on the North-West Coast. The Bass Strait passenger ferry terminal is located at Devonport, hence the common description of the city as 'The Gateway to Tasmania'.

Visitors can see the steam locomotive collection running on the Don Railway, swim at The Bluff, or simply tour the surrounding countryside taking in the many scenic attractions of the North-West Coast.

Burnie

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, it is a deepwater port which serves the West Coast mining areas. It has expanded rapidly, largely because of its industrial base, which includes APPM, a major

forest-products complex, and Tioxide Australia Pty Ltd, a manufacturer of titanium pigments.

Clarence

Clarence obtained city status in 1988. Situated on the eastern shore of the Derwent River it forms part of the Hobart metropolitan area. The population of Clarence has increased steadily over many years and consists mainly of residential areas, retail businesses and community support services.

REGIONS

South

Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula today provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur; for the convict population held on the peninsula in the early nineteenth century the rugged terrain was a means of imprisonment. The remaining convict buildings are centred around Port Arthur, where today the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church and the model prison and penitentiary portray the severity of the convict era of Tasmania's history.

Orchard fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export. The advent of the European Common Market diminished the apple industry, for which the State was famous, but fruit production remains a significant activity in the Huon.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Risdon, the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Stanley Tools, Textile Industries Australia, International Catamarans and the

Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities is based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (southern rock lobster) and abalone.

North-East

The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence maintains an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for the use of troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.

North

Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen. Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. A number of vineyards have been established in recent years at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

Industries in the region include the knitting yarn producers Coats Patons, the automotive parts manufacturer ACL Bearing Company and the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town. Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

North-West

The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable

growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories, United Milk Products and Lactos cheesemakers were established on the coast to process the large quantities of milk and vegetables produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.

Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with North Forest Products processing paper and hardboards at Burnie, and magazine paper and particle board at Wesley Vale. Cement is produced at Railton and titanium pigments at Burnie Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley, which is the birthplace of Joseph Lyons Australia's only Tasmanian-born Prime Minister, is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.

West

Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region. Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with copper being mined at Mt Lyell, Queenstown, zinc at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and iron ore at Savage River.

South-West

Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains some of the most spectacular scenery in the world and the South-West Wilderness Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers. Chalets and

cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.

Central Lakes Area

Hydro-electric schemes dominate this mountainous area with many rivers harnessed and new lakes created to produce electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.

Midlands

Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to provide a link between Hobart and Launceston. Today the upgraded road provides a comfortable 2-2½ hour journey between the two cities.

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

King and Flinders Islands

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine and bird life. Muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant are all found here. Marine life includes crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon. King and Flinders Islands have prosperous beef industries, and quality dairy products are produced. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island in particular is virtually ringed by shipwrecks.

Distances between Hobart and other centres by air

| Hobart to — | km | Hobart to — | km |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Adelaide | 1 261 | Gold Coast | 1 719 |
| Alice Springs | 2 577 | Launceston | 145 |
| Brisbane | 1 788 | Melbourne | 610 |
| Cairns | 3 016 | Perth | 3 325 |
| Canberra | 1 088 | Sydney | 1 040 |
| Darwin | 3 882 | Townsville | 2 731 |

Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)

| | Burnie | Campbell Town | Devonport | George Town | Hobart | Huonville | Launceston | Port Arthur | Queenstown | St Helens | Scottsdale | Smithton | Swansea | Ulverstone | Wynyard | Zeehan |
|---------------|--------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|
| Burnie | .. | 198 | 49 | 153 | 326 | 364 | 148 | 401 | 168 | 293 | 213 | 86 | 266 | 30 | 20 | 141 |
| Campbell Town | 198 | — | 148 | 117 | 131 | 169 | 67 | 204 | 268 | 121 | 130 | 281 | 68 | 168 | 215 | 306 |
| Devonport | 49 | 148 | — | 104 | 279 | 317 | 100 | 352 | 198 | 245 | 163 | 135 | 216 | 19 | 69 | 203 |
| George Town | 153 | 117 | 104 | — | 248 | 286 | 50 | 321 | 338 | 175 | 76 | 239 | 185 | 123 | 172 | 307 |
| Hobart | 326 | 131 | 279 | 248 | — | 38 | 198 | 97 | 261 | 251 | 253 | 412 | 136 | 297 | 342 | 298 |
| Huonville | 364 | 169 | 317 | 286 | 38 | — | 236 | 135 | 297 | 289 | 291 | 450 | 174 | 335 | 380 | 331 |
| Launceston | 148 | 67 | 100 | 50 | 198 | 236 | — | 271 | 258 | 164 | 63 | 233 | 135 | 118 | 166 | 236 |
| Port Arthur | 401 | 204 | 352 | 321 | 97 | 135 | 271 | — | 361 | 304 | 334 | 487 | 181 | 371 | 420 | 399 |
| Queenstown | 168 | 268 | 198 | 338 | 261 | 297 | 258 | 361 | — | 371 | 316 | 254 | 329 | 197 | 187 | 38 |
| St Helens | 293 | 121 | 245 | 175 | 251 | 289 | 164 | 304 | 371 | — | 99 | 379 | 123 | 264 | 312 | 404 |
| Scottsdale | 213 | 130 | 163 | 76 | 253 | 291 | 63 | 334 | 316 | 99 | — | 298 | 198 | 182 | 231 | 366 |
| Smithton | 86 | 281 | 135 | 239 | 412 | 450 | 233 | 487 | 254 | 379 | 298 | — | 349 | 116 | 67 | 226 |
| Swansea | 266 | 68 | 216 | 185 | 136 | 174 | 135 | 181 | 329 | 123 | 198 | 349 | — | 236 | 285 | 362 |
| Ulverstone | 30 | 168 | 19 | 123 | 297 | 335 | 118 | 371 | 197 | 264 | 182 | 116 | 236 | 49 | 184 | |
| Wynyard | 20 | 215 | 69 | 172 | 342 | 380 | 166 | 420 | 187 | 312 | 231 | 67 | 285 | 49 | 159 | |
| Zeehan | 141 | 306 | 203 | 307 | 298 | 331 | 236 | 399 | 38 | 404 | 366 | 226 | 362 | 184 | 159 | — |

Source RACT 1994 Accommodation and Touring Guide Tasmania

physical features

Mountains

| Name | Height (metres) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mt Ossa | 1 617 |
| Legges Tor | 1 573 |
| Barn Bluff | 1 559 |
| Mt Pelion West | 1 554 |
| Cradle Mountain | 1 545 |
| Stacks Bluff | 1 527 |
| Mt Gould | 1 491 |
| Mt Jerusalem | 1 491 |

Rivers

| Name | Length (kilometres) |
|-----------|---------------------|
| South Esk | 201 |
| Gordon | 185 |
| Derwent | 182 |
| Huon | 170 |
| Mersey | 146 |
| Franklin | 118 |
| Arthur | 113 |

Lakes

| Name | Area (sq. kilometres) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Lake Gordon (a) | 272 |
| Lake Pedder (b) | 241 |
| Great Lake (c) | 170 |
| Arthurs Lake (c) | 64 |
| Lake Sorell (c) | 52 |

Islands

| Name | Area (sq. kilometres) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Mainland Tasmania | 64 409 |
| Flinders Island | 1 374 |
| King Island | 1 099 |
| Cape Barren Island | 445 |
| Bruny Island | 362 |
| Macquarie Island | 123 |

(a) Constructed by the Hydro-Electric Commission. (b) Constructed by the Hydro-Electric Commission, which inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder. (c) Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

Tasmania's National Parks (a)

| Name | Area (ha) | Effective Gazetted date | Location | Description |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Asbestos Range | 4 343 | 07 July 1976 | North coast | Coastal heathland |
| Ben Lomond | 16 527 | 23 July 1947 | North-east | Alpine, skifields |
| Cradle Mountain Lake St Clair (b) | 161 108 | 16 May 1922 | West central | Mountains, lakes |
| Douglas Apsley | 16 080 | 27 December 1989 | East coast | Dry sclerophyll forest |
| Franklin Gordon Wild Rivers (b) | 440 961 | 03 May 1939 | South-west | Wilderness, rivers |
| Freycinet | 11 930 | 29 August 1916 | East coast | Coastal, granite |
| Hartz Mountains (b) | 7 140 | 24 May 1939 | South | Mountains, forest |
| Maria Island | 11 550 | 14 June 1972 | East coast | Wildlife, historic |
| Mount Field | 16 265 | 29 August 1916 | South central | Alpine skifields |
| Mount William | 13 906 | 3 October 1973 | North-east | Coastal, wildlife |
| Rocky Cape | 3 064 | 21 June 1967 | North west | Coastal heath |
| Southwest (b) | 608 298 | 24 October 1951 | South-west | Rugged wilderness |
| Stizelecki | 4 215 | 15 March 1967 | Flinders Island | Mountains, coastal |
| Walls of Jerusalem (b) | 51 800 | 24 June 1981 | West central | Alpine plateau |

(a) Figures supplied by Parks and Wildlife Service (of the Department of Environment and Land Management) (b) Constitute the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, together with Devil's Gullet, Tiffey Falls (part) and Marakoopa Cave State Reserves, Macquarie Harbour Historic Site, Farm Cove Game Reserve, Adamsfield, Central Plateau and Marble Hill Conservation Areas, Maxwell River and Wargata Mind Protected Archaeological Sites, three Forest Reserves on the Great Western Tiers and small areas of HEC and private land (totalling 1 383 640 ha) as of May 1992

national parks & state reserves

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* provides for three broad reserve categories:

Conservation Areas

generally provide protection for fauna and its nesting or breeding place, but not its broad habitat. They are called Wildlife Sanctuary or Conservation Area depending on whether they are set aside to fulfill particular wildlife objectives (e.g. Tamar River Wildlife Sanctuary) or whether they are large general management areas (e.g. Southwest Conservation Area). Mutton Bird Reserves are another type of Conservation Area allowing mutton birding.

State Reserves

have much greater protection.

- National Park— (e.g. Maria Island, Mount Field) have high conservation, scenic and recreational values and, in general, are greater than 4000 ha in area.
- Nature Reserve— (e.g. Macquarie Is., Dismal Swamp) are especially important for nature conservation. Public use is not prohibited but it is generally not encouraged.
- Historic Site— (e.g. Entally House, the Shot Tower) where places or structures of European historic significance are involved.
- Aboriginal Site - (e.g. Mt Cameron West, Sundown Point) where the place is of prehistoric significance. Protected Sites can also be created under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*
- State Reserves— (e.g. Hastings Caves) small areas of high natural or cultural value.

Game Reserves

are reserved areas where one or more species of wildlife can be taken (e.g. Bruny Island Neck). They are virtually nature reserves in which limited hunting, with permits, is allowed.

world heritage area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area comprises about 1 383 640 hectares (20 per cent of the State) of essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

*Reserved land managed by the
Dept of Environment & Land Management.
1 January 1994*

| | No. | Area (ha) |
|---|-----|-----------|
| <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 —</i> | | |
| National Parks | 14 | 1 367 186 |
| State Reserves | 54 | 19 909 |
| Nature Reserves | 44 | 40 729 |
| Historic Sites | 30 | 16 098 |
| Aboriginal Sites | 4 | 1 243 |
| Game Reserves | 12 | 11 634 |
| Conservation Areas | 77 | 413 626 |
| Muttonbird Reserves | 5 | 9 288 |
| <i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 —</i> | | |
| Tasmanian Historic Shipwrecks | 7 | |
| <i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 —</i> | | |
| Protected Archaeological Sites | 5 | 1 428 |
| <i>Crown Lands Act 1976 —</i> | | |
| Protected Areas | 4 | 202 925 |
| State Recreation Areas | 17 | 5 596 |
| Coastal, River and Lakeside Reserves | 57 | 7 581 |

flora

Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland heath and bog with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1500 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 300 are endemic. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora. (Up to 60 per cent of the alpine flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia. This is particularly true for the eucalypt forests which have a high proportion of species in common with South Eastern Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus spp*) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech (*N. cunninghamii*) is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech (*N. gunnii*) is a subalpine shrub. *Nothofagus* fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, Bauera and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families. Some families prominent in southern mainland Australia (e.g. mistletoes) are absent.

Prominent and characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a

tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;

- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests of up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1000 years;
- "horizontal", a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8-9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and
- cushion plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds or cushions: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne collensii*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and in the Magellanic moorland of South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants spread and adjoin, they form a mosaic which has a continuous level or undulating surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others: the white-flowered *Drosera arcturi* is often conspicuous and the endemic plantain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. But a cushion plant does not continue to expand to an indefinite size: after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of plants such as the fern *Gleichenia alpina*, *Calorophus minor* (syn *Hypolaena lateriflora*, family Restionaceae), *Astelia alpina* (pine-apple grass, family Liliaceae) and also various shrubby species.

fauna

Isolated since the last ice age, some 12 000 years ago, several species have developed uniquely Tasmanian forms while some vary from their mainland counterparts to a small degree. Others, including migratory birds, are shared with mainland Australia and other continents.

Mammals

Tasmania's fauna includes representatives of the three main groups of mammals: placental, monotremes and marsupials. The Tasmanian Devil, the Tasmanian Tiger or Thylacine (probably extinct) and the Long-tailed Mouse are examples of mammals which are unique (endemic) to Tasmania.

Tasmania's egg-laying mammals or monotremes are the Platypus and the Echidna.

Marsupials give birth to embryonic offspring which are nurtured in a pouch. Common Tasmanian marsupials include the Brushtail Possum and Ringtail Possum, Tasmanian Pademelon, Bennetts Wallaby, bandicoots and the Common Wombat. Less commonly encountered are the Pygmy Possum, Bettong, Potoroo, Forester Kangaroo, Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tailed Quoll, Eastern Quoll, Dusky Antechinus and Swamp Antechinus. The two species of antechinus (formerly called marsupial mice), the Tasmanian Devil and the quolls are carnivorous.

Placental mammals, which are more typical of mammals generally, are represented in Tasmania by native rodents, bats and, of course, domestic stock and humans.

Tasmanian Aborigines were probably less influential on the fauna than their mainland Australian counterparts. They did not introduce the dingo or use the boomerang and woomera. The Tasmanian Devil and Thylacine, both also known as recent fossils on mainland Australia, have probably survived longer in Tasmania due to lack of competition from dingoes and the introduced fox.

An important feature of Tasmania's mammal fauna is the relative abundance of some species. The Potoroo, Bettong, Eastern Barred Bandicoot and the quolls remain at least locally common here but are severely depleted or extinct on the mainland. This is probably because of habitat retention and the lack of destructive introduced animals in Tasmania.

Birds

Of Tasmania's 320 or so recorded species of birds, 11 species and 23 sub-species are endemic and about one-quarter are seabirds. Non-migratory species shared with the mainland often exhibit minor variations, an example being the Tasmanian Emu (now extinct), which was smaller than the mainland species. Prominent endemic birds include the Green Rosella, the Forty-spotted Pardalote, several varieties of honeyeater, the Tasmanian Native Hen and the Orange-bellied Parrot, one of the rarest birds in the world.

Reptiles

Snakes and lizards (skinks) represent the reptile group in Tasmania, although occasionally marine turtles appear. Six of the 17 Tasmanian lizard species are endemic to the State, while the three species of snakes (Tiger Snake, Copperhead Snake and White-lipped Whip Snake), all of which are venomous, are shared with the mainland. A new species of skink *Niveoscincus orocryptus* has been discovered at Mt Anne, Southwest Tasmania. The Pedra Branca Skink lives on a rocky outcrop and is one of Tasmania's rarest species.

Amphibians

Tasmania has 11 species of frogs, three of which are endemic: the Tasmanian Tree Frog, Tasmanian Froglet and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

Fish

Of Tasmania's 50 species of freshwater fish, 16 are endemic. Most of the endemic fish are in the family *Galaxiidae*, and occupy freshwater habitats in Tasmania's mountains.

state emblems

COAT-OF-ARMS

The Tasmanian coat-of-arms features two Tasmanian Tigers supporting a shield. Contained within the shield are five symbols, a ram, a sheaf of wheat, apples, hops and a thunderbolt. Above the shield is a lion. A pick and shovel, representative of the mining industry, appear in front of the lion. The motto *ubertas et fidelitas* interpreted as *fertility and faithfulness* completes the coat-of-arms which was promulgated in 1919.



FLAG

Tasmania's flag was adopted for general State Government use in 1876, but it was not until 3 December 1975 that the design was officially gazetted. The flag features a blue ensign with a red lion on a white shield superimposed. The Union Jack occupies the upper quarter next to the staff.

FLORAL EMBLEM

The Tasmanian Blue Gum, *Eucalyptus globulus*, was proclaimed as the floral emblem of Tasmania on 27 November 1962.

climate

TEMPERATURE

Tasmania's climate is classified as temperate maritime. Near the coast the diurnal range of temperatures is about 7 degrees, but inland this value is almost doubled. The maximum temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C — observed at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The State's lowest temperature (-13.0 degrees) was registered in June 1983 at Tarraaleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon.

RAINFALL

Rainfall over Tasmania is largely governed by the interaction of airstream and topography. Since the prevailing winds are westerly, the higher annual rainfall totals are recorded in the western highlands areas but there are parts of the northeast which very efficiently intercept the less frequent bursts of humid northeasterly winds. In the west annual rainfall totals vary from 1500 to 3500 millimetres whereas in the eastern half the range is from 500 millimetres in the Midlands, to 1500 millimetres in the northeast highland area.

WIND

The prevailing airstream over Tasmania is westerly with actual winds varying from northwest to southwest. The greatest strength and persistence of winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become the predominant wind in coastal areas.

SUNSHINE

Bright sunshine ranges from an average of 2500 hours per year in the northern Midlands to less than 1750 hours per year on the west coast and western highlands. Hobart receives an average of 2100 hours annually and Launceston around 2400 hours.

Rainfall in districts, Tasmania (mm)

| District | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | Average (a) |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Northern | 950 | 1 066 | 922 | 988 |
| East Coast | 673 | 723 | 784 | 806 |
| Midlands | 474 | 534 | 364 | 544 |
| South East | 773 | 689 | 725 | 758 |
| Derwent Valley | 698 | 659 | 627 | 693 |
| Central Plateau | 1 377 | 1 342 | 1 491 | 1 004 |
| West Coast | 2 431 | 2 184 | 2 094 | 2 334 |
| King Island | 852 | 1 279 | 864 | 924 |
| Flinders Island | 783 | 738 | — | 741 |

(a) Long-term annual averages derived from all available data

Temperature and rainfall, Hobart (a)

| Months | Temperature | | | Rainfall | | |
|--------|-------------|------|------|----------|------|----------------------|
| | Max. | Mean | Ext. | Min. | Mean | Mean rain days |
| Jan | 21.5 | 40.8 | 11.7 | 4.5 | 48 | 11 |
| Feb | 21.6 | 40.2 | 11.9 | 3.4 | 40 | 9 |
| Mar | 20.1 | 37.3 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 47 | 11 |
| Apr | 17.2 | 30.6 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 52 | 12 |
| May | 14.3 | 25.5 | 6.9 | -1.6 | 49 | 14 |
| June | 11.9 | 20.6 | 5.2 | -2.8 | 56 | 14 |
| July | 11.5 | 21.0 | 4.5 | -2.8 | 54 | 15 |
| Aug | 12.9 | 24.5 | 5.1 | -1.8 | 52 | 15 |
| Sep | 15.0 | 31.0 | 6.3 | -0.8 | 52 | 15 |
| Oct | 16.9 | 34.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 64 | 16 |
| Nov | 18.6 | 36.8 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 55 | 14 |
| Dec | 20.2 | 40.7 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 57 | 13 |
| Year | 16.8 | 40.8 | 8.2 | -2.8 | 626 | 159 |

(a) At Hobart Regional Office using figures recorded over 111 years.

Climatic data, selected stations, Tasmania
(Temperatures °C and Rainfall mm)

| | Hobart | | L'yon Airport | | Burnie | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|
| | Long- term | 1993 | Long- term | 1993 | Long- term | 1993 |
| Mean daily max. | 16.8 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 17.1 |
| Extreme max. | 40.8 | 35.9 | 37.3 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 27.4 |
| Mean daily min. | 8.2 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 9.9 |
| Extreme min. | -2.8 | 0.4 | -7.1 | -2.5 | -1.7 | 2.9 |
| Sunshine (mean daily hours) | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Frost days (no.) | 25 | 20 | 74 | 80 | 10 | 0 |
| Mean annual rain | 626 | 648 | 691 | 599 | 994 | 947 |
| Rain days | 159 | 153 | 138 | 135 | 159 | 169 |

government

On 1 January 1901, Tasmania joined with the other Australian colonies of Britain to become a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: *Commonwealth Government*, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra, *State Government*, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and *Local Government* with authority derived from State Acts and operating in 29 municipalities including six cities. (29 municipalities have been operational since 2 April 1993).

COMMONWEALTH

Senate: Tasmanian members

(at 1 April 1994)

| Member | Party | Term expires |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Abetz, E. | Liberal | 1999 |
| Bell, R. | Aust. Democrats | 1996 |
| Calvert, P.H. | Liberal | 1996 |
| Coates, J. | ALP | 1999 |
| Denman, K. | ALP | 1999 |
| Devereux, J.R. | ALP | 1996 |
| Gibson, B. | Liberal | 1999 |
| Harradine, R.W.B. | Independent | 1999 |
| Murphy, S. | ALP | 1999 |
| Newman, J. | Liberal | 1996 |
| Sherry, N.J. | ALP | 1996 |
| Watson, J.O.W. | Liberal | 1996 |

House of Representatives:

Tasmanian members (at 1 April 1994)

| Member | Party | Electorate |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| Adams, D. | ALP | Lyons |
| Kerr, D.J.C. | ALP | Denison |
| Miles, C.G. | Liberal | Braddon |
| Quick, H. | ALP | Franklin |
| Smith, S. | ALP | Bass |

TASMANIAN**Governor**

H. E., General Sir Phillip Bennett AC KBE DSO

Judiciary (as at 1 April 1994)

The Hon. Sir Guy Green KBE (Chief Justice)

The Hon. Mr Justice W.J.E. Cox

The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood

The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright

The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford

The Hon. Mr Justice W.P.M. Zeeman

The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer

Ministry (as at 1 April 1994)

The Hon. R.J. Groom, MHA (Premier)

Minister for State Development & Resources,

Minister for Mines, Minister for Forests

The Hon. R.J. Beswick, MHA (Deputy Premier)

Minister for Education & the Arts, Minister for Employment, Industrial Relations & Training

The Hon. I.M. Braid, MHA

Minister for Transport and Works

The Hon. T.J. Cleary, MHA

Minister for Environment & Land Management, Minister for National Parks & Wildlife, Minister for Inland Fisheries, Minister for Local Government

The Hon. R. Cornish, MHA

Attorney-General, Minister for Justice, Minister assisting the Treasurer, Leader of the Government in the House

The Hon. R.T. Gray

Minister for Primary Industry & Fisheries, Minister for Energy, Minister for TT-Line

The Hon. F.R. Groom, MHA

Minister for Community & Health Services

The Hon. P.C.L. Hodgman

Minister for Tourism, Sport & Recreation, Minister for the Status of Women, Minister for Antarctic Affairs

Dr. The Hon. F.L. Madill

Minister for Police & Emergency Services, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Multicultural & Ethnic Affairs, Minister assisting the Premier

The Hon. A.M. Rundle (Treasurer)

Minister for Finance, Minister for Public Sector Management, Minister for Racing & Gaming

The Hon. J.S. Barker

Parliamentary Secretary to Cabinet

Parliament

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

Legislative Council

19 members

19 single-member electorates

Term: six years

Three members retire each year except in every sixth year (1989, 1995 etc.) when four retire. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral role at 25 January 1984, and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

Legislative Council Members (at 1 April 1994)

| <i>Electorate</i> | <i>Member</i> | <i>Term expires</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Buckingham | Crean, The Hon. D.M. (Ind.) | 1998 |
| Cornwall | Bailey, The Hon. R.F. (Ind.) | 1996 |
| Derwent | Batt, The Hon. C.L. (ALP) | 1997 |
| Gordon | Schulze, The Hon. P.R. (Ind.) | 1994 |
| Hobart | Moore, The Hon. J.M. (Ind.) | 1994 |
| Huon | Meyer, The Hon. A.Y. (Ind.) | 1996 |
| Launceston | Wing, The Hon. D.G. (Ind.) | 1994 |
| Macquarie | Shaw, The Hon. G.A. (Ind.) | 1998 |
| Meander | Hope, The Hon. R.T. (Ind.) | 1997 |
| Mersey | Squibb, The Hon. G.B. (Ind.) | 1996 |
| Monmouth | Wilson, The Hon. S.J. (Ind.) | 1999 |
| Newdegate | Ginn, The Hon. R.W. (Ind.) | 1999 |
| Pembroke | McKay, The Hon. P.C. (Liberal) | 1995 |
| Queenborough | Stopp, The Hon. E.J.C. (Ind.) | 1995 |
| Russell | Fletcher, The Hon. A.W. (Ind.) | 1999 |
| South Esk | Rattray, The Hon. C.L. (Ind.) | 1998 |
| Tamar | Loone, The Hon. J.A. (Ind.) | 1995 |
| West Devon | Hiscutt, The Hon. H.J. (Ind.) | 1995 |
| Westmorland | Brookes, The Hon. H.G. (Ind.) | 1997 |

Officers of the Legislative Council

President: The Hon. E.J.C. Stopp

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. A.Y. Meyer

Leader for the Government: The Hon. P.C. McKay

Deputy Leader: The Hon. A.W. Fletcher

Clerk of the Council: R.J.S. McKenzie

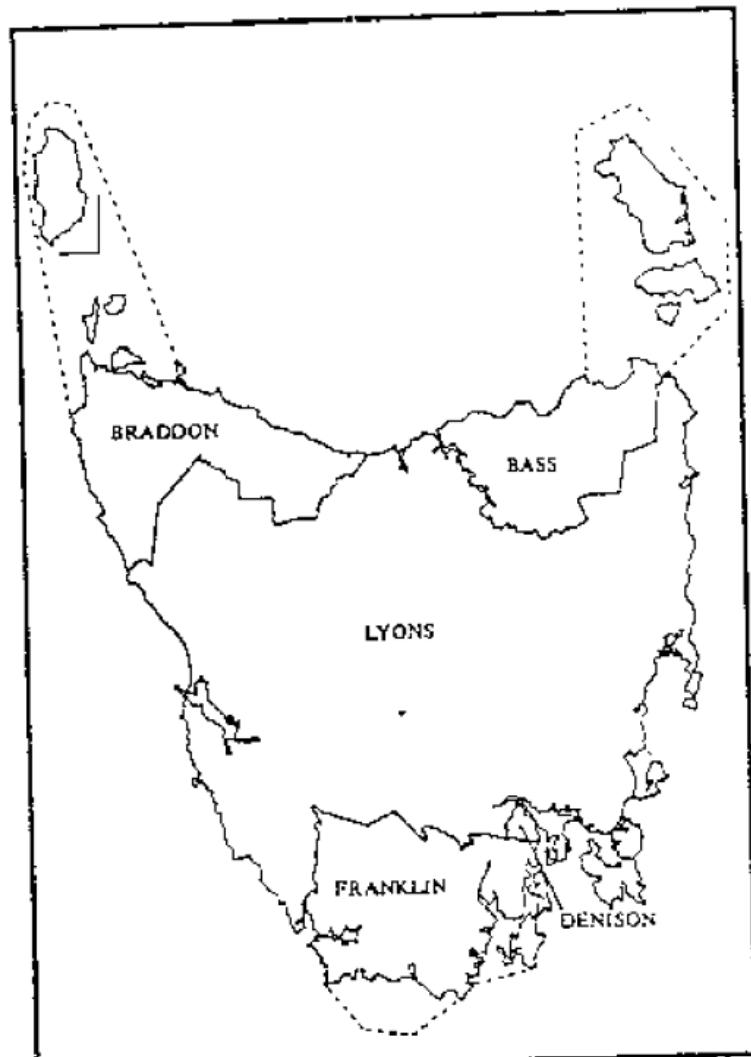
House of Assembly

The House of Assembly consists of 35 members elected from five seven-member electorates for a term of four years.

Tasmania uses the Hare-Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to seven but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in February 1992 saw the election of 19 Liberals, 11 Labor members and five Independents.

House of Assembly Electoral Boundaries



House of Assembly members

(at 1 April 1994)

| Electorate | Member | Party |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bass | Armstrong, L.J.E | Green Independent |
| | Benneworth, A.J. | Liberal |
| | Beswick, R.J. | Liberal |
| | James, G.H. | ALP |
| | Madill, The Hon. F.L. | Liberal |
| | Napier, S.D. | Liberal |
| | Patmore, The Hon. P.J. | ALP |
| Braddon | Bonde, W.B. | Liberal |
| | Cains, C.S. | Liberal |
| | Cornish, The Hon. R. | Liberal |
| | Field, The Hon. M.W. | ALP |
| | Groom, The Hon. F.R. | Liberal |
| | Hollister, D.L. | Green Independent |
| | Rundle, The Hon. A.M. | Liberal |
| Denison | Amos, J.J. | ALP |
| | Barker, J.S. | Liberal |
| | Putt, P. | Green Independent |
| | Groom, The Hon. R.J. | Liberal |
| | Hodgman, The Hon. W.C. (Q.C.) | Liberal |
| | Jackson, The Hon. J.L. | ALP |
| | White, The Hon. J.C. | ALP |
| Franklin | Aird, The Hon. M.A. | ALP |
| | Bates, G.M. | Green Independent |
| | Bladel, The Hon. F.M. | ALP |
| | Cleary, The Hon T.J. | Liberal |
| | Davison, B.F. | Liberal |
| | Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L. | Liberal |
| | Lennon, P.A. | ALP |
| Lyons | Braid, The Hon I.M. | Liberal |
| | Gray, The Hon. R.T. | Liberal |
| | Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E. | ALP |
| | Mainwaring, R.G. | Liberal |
| | Milne, C.A. | Green Independent |
| | Page, The Hon. G.R. | Liberal |
| | Polley, The Hon. M.R. | ALP |

Officers of the House of Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. G.R. Page

Chairman of Committees: J.S. Barker

Leader of the Opposition: The Hon. M.W. Field

Clerk of the House: P.T. McKay

Clerk-Assistant: P. Alcock

State Government Agencies

(at 1 April 1994)

| | Phone No. |
|---|-----------|
| Tasmanian Audit Office | 33 8011 |
| 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart. | |
| Community & Health Services, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| 12 Murray Street, Hobart (Community Services) | |
| 34 Davey Street, Hobart (Health Services) | |
| Education and the Arts, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| 116 Bathurst Street, Hobart. | |
| Employment, Industrial Relations & Training, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| 169 Liverpool Street, Hobart. | |
| Environment & Land Management, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| 134 Macquarie Street, Hobart. | |
| Forestry, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| 199 Macquarie Street, Hobart. | |
| Justice, Department of | 33 8011 |
| 15 Murray Street, Hobart. | |
| Police, Department of | 33 8011 |
| 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart. | |
| Premier & Cabinet, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| Executive Building, 15 Murray Street, Hobart. | |
| Primary Industry & Fisheries, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| 1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart. | |
| Public Sector Management Office | 33 8011 |
| 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart | |
| Transport & Works, Dept. of | |
| 1 Collins Street, Hobart. (Transport) | 38 9201 |
| 10 Murray Street (Roads) | 33 8011 |
| Tasmania Fire Service | 33 8011 |
| 79-81 Melville Street, Hobart. | |
| State Development & Resources, Dept. of | |
| 22 Elizabeth Street, Hobart | 20 6888 |
| Gordons Hill Road, Rosny Park, (Mines) | 33 8011 |
| Tourism, Sport & Recreation Dept. of | 33 0211 |
| 1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart | |
| Treasury & Finance, Dept. of | 33 8011 |
| Executive Buildings, Franklin Square, Hobart. | |

LOCAL

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 29 municipalities including the cities of Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence.

They provide services such as: garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

public finance

Australian government is organised at three levels: the Commonwealth Government, State governments and their instrumentalities, and local government authorities.

In the Australian National Accounts and Government Finance Statistics, a distinction is made between general government enterprises and public trading enterprises. General government enterprises operate outside the market place, and may provide goods and services significantly below the cost of production. The major sources of revenue for State general government enterprises are Commonwealth grants and state taxes. Public trading enterprises (for example the HEC) produce goods and services for sale in the market place, with the intention of recovering all or most of their operating costs through charges.

Local government provides goods and services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads, water supply, sewerage etc. The principal source of revenue for local government authorities is rates.

State Government outlays by purpose, Tasmania, (\$m)

| Purpose | 1991-92 | 1992-93 p |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| General public services | 133 | 127 |
| Public order and safety | 119 | 129 |
| Education | 457 | 510 |
| Health | 344 | 388 |
| Social security and welfare | 49 | 42 |
| Housing and community amenities | 77 | 42 |
| Recreation and culture | 58 | 62 |
| Fuel and energy | 107 | 95 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 73 | 79 |
| Mining, manufacturing and construction | 3 | 6 |
| Transport and communication | 145 | 154 |
| Other | 585 | 604 |
| Total | 2 150 | 2 239 |

State and local government taxes, fees and fines, Tasmania, 1992-93

| Particulars | Amount (\$m) | Per head of population (\$) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Employers' payroll taxes | 132 | 280 |
| Taxes on property — | | |
| Land taxes | 27 | 57 |
| Municipal rates | 126 | 268 |
| Stamp duties | 55 | 117 |
| Financial institutions' taxes | 34 | 72 |
| Property owners' contribution to fire brigades | 15 | 32 |
| Other | 7 | 15 |
| Taxes on provision of goods and services — | | |
| Excises (levies on statutory corporations) | 13 | 28 |
| Taxes on private lotteries | 22 | 47 |
| Casino taxes | 9 | 19 |
| Race betting taxes | 11 | 23 |
| Taxes on insurance | 22 | 47 |
| Other | 1 | 2 |
| Motor vehicle taxes — | | |
| Vehicle registration fees and taxes | 38 | 81 |
| Stamp duty on vehicle registration | 21 | 45 |
| Drivers' licences | 6 | 13 |
| Road transport and maintenance taxes | 1 | 2 |
| Franchise taxes — | | |
| Petroleum products franchise tax | 45 | 96 |
| Tobacco franchise taxes | 41 | 87 |
| Liquor franchise taxes | 17 | 36 |
| Other taxes | 14 | 30 |
| Fees and fines — | | |
| Compulsory fees | 24 | 51 |
| Fines | 10 | 21 |
| Total | 691 | 1 472 |

State & local government taxes, fees & fines per head of mean population (\$)

| State/Territory | 1990-91 r | 1991-92 r | 1992-93 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| New South Wales | 1 696 | 1 791 | 1 838 |
| Victoria | 1 605 | 1 665 | 1 783 |
| Queensland | 1 203 | 1 265 | 1 401 |
| South Australia | 1 274 | 1 367 | 1 493 |
| Western Australia | 1 368 | 1 426 | 1 477 |
| Tasmania | 1 346 | 1 412 | 1 472 |
| Northern Territory | 1 092 | 1 167 | 1 260 |
| A.C.T | 1 292 | 1 477 | 1 637 |
| All States | 1 501 | 1 577 | 1 667 |

**State Government transactions,
Tasmania (\$m)**

| <i>Particulars</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93 p</i> |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| Current outlays — | | |
| General government final consumption expenditure | 1 194 | 1 271 |
| Interest payments | 479 | 474 |
| Subsidies paid to enterprises | 45 | 45 |
| Current grants to other governments | 34 | 40 |
| Other transfer payments | 121 | 148 |
| Total | 1 874 | 1 978 |
| Capital outlays — | | |
| Expenditure on new fixed assets | 298 | 310 |
| Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net) | -27 | -22 |
| Capital grants to other governments | 7 | 2 |
| Other | -2 | -30 |
| Total | 276 | 260 |
| Total current and capital outlays | 2 150 | 2 238 |
| Revenue — | | |
| Taxes, fees and fines | 542 | 560 |
| Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises | 233 | 199 |
| Interest received | 105 | 122 |
| Grants received | 1 076 | 1 144 |
| Other | 56 | 59 |
| Total | 2 012 | 2 084 |
| Financing transactions (a) | 138 | 154 |
| Net advances received | -185 | -149 |
| Net borrowing | 317 | 47 |
| Increase in provisions | 94 | 140 |
| Other | -87 | 117 |
| Deficit (b) | 45 | 15 |

(a) Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue

(b) Financing transactions minus increase in provisions

Local government finance, Tasmania
(\$m)

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Current Outlays — | | |
| General government final consumption expenditure | 106 | 112 |
| Interest | 27 | 25 |
| Other | 7 | 8 |
| Total | 140 | 145 |
| Capital Outlays — | | |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure | 63 | 79 |
| Other | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 65 | 80 |
| Revenue and grants received — | | |
| Taxes, fees and fines | 117 | 122 |
| Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises | 37 | 38 |
| Interest received | 12 | 9 |
| Grants | 50 | 62 |
| Other | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 220 | 236 |
| Financing Transactions — | | |
| Borrowing (net) | - 6 | - |
| Other | - 9 | - 11 |
| Total | - 15 | - 11 |
| Outlay by purpose — | | |
| General public services | 34 | 38 |
| Housing and community amenities | 51 | 58 |
| Recreation and culture | 26 | 28 |
| Transport and communication | 54 | 62 |
| Other | 39 | 40 |
| Total | 205 | 225 |

law and order

At 30 June 1993 Tasmania had a police force of 1023 police officers or one police officer for every 460 persons. The number of prison inmates at 30 June 1993 was 257 males and 8 females.

Lower, higher and children's courts, Tasmania, 1992

Counts of offences proven

| Type of matter | Lower | Higher | Children's |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| Offences against the person | 858 | 147 | 89 |
| Robbery and extortion | — | 33 | 6 |
| Breaking and entering, fraud, and other | | | |
| offences involving theft | 6 943 | 800 | 1 699 |
| Property damage and environmental offences | 737 | 30 | 184 |
| Offences against good order | 6 189 | 13 | 681 |
| Drug offences | 3 559 | 80 | 96 |
| Motor vehicle, traffic and related offences (a) | 5 145 | 3 | 46 |
| Other offences | 676 | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 24 107 | 1 111 | 2 806 |

(a) Excludes minor traffic offences.

Age of offenders, Tasmania, 1992

| Age (years) | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under 20 | 2 872 | 627 | 3 499 |
| 20-24 | 3 199 | 400 | 3 599 |
| 25-29 | 1 675 | 279 | 1 954 |
| 30-39 | 2 031 | 408 | 2 439 |
| 40-49 | 955 | 145 | 1 100 |
| 50-59 | 302 | 50 | 352 |
| 60+ | 145 | 10 | 155 |
| Total (a) | 11 181 | 1 919 | 13 100 |

(a) includes not stated

population

The population estimates which appear in the following tables are compiled on the basis of estimated resident population.

The estimated resident population of Australia at 30 June 1991 was 17 292 000. In the five year period between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 1 273 600, or 8.0 per cent.

The Tasmanian estimated resident population at 30 June 1991 was 466 800. In the five year period between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 20 300, or 4.6 per cent.

On preliminary estimates at 30 June 1992, Westbury was the local government area showing the greatest average annual increase over the period with an apparent rate of change of 5.12 per cent. Other significant increases were in Sorell, (3.85 per cent); Strahan, (3.45 per cent); Latrobe, (2.60 per cent); Port Cygnet, (2.48 per cent), and Kingborough, (2.33 per cent).

Area and estimated resident population: Australian States and Territories

| State | Popu- | Popu- | Popu- | Popu- |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| | lation | lation | lation | Population density |
| | 30 June | 30 June | 30 June | 30 June |
| | 1981 (a) | 1986 (a) | 1991 (a) | 1991 |
| | ('000) | ('000) | ('000) | (per sq km) |
| NSW | 5 234.9 | 5 531.5 | 5 902.4 | 7.36 |
| Vic | 3 946.9 | 4 160.9 | 4 416.3 | 19.40 |
| Qld | 2 345.2 | 2 624.6 | 2 966.1 | 1.72 |
| SA | 1 318.8 | 1 382.6 | 1 447.2 | 1.47 |
| WA | 1 300.1 | 1 459.0 | 1 636.8 | 0.65 |
| Tas. | 427.2 | 446.5 | 466.9 | 6.89 |
| NT | 122.6 | 154.4 | 166.7 | 0.12 |
| ACT | 227.6 | 258.9 | 289.7 | 120.71 |
| Australia | 14 923.3 | 16 018.4 | 17 292.0 | 2.25 |

(a) Census years

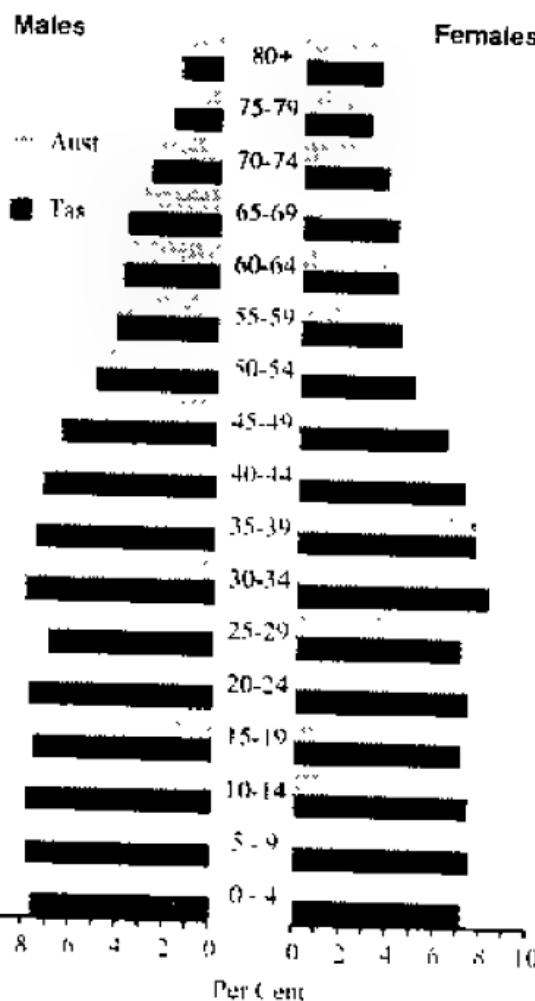
Age and sex composition of population

At 30 June 1993 22.8 per cent of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 21.7 per cent of total Australians), 45.0 per cent between 15 and 44 years, (46.6 per cent of total Australians), 20.0 per cent between 45 and 64 years, (20.0 per cent of total Australians) and 12.2 per cent were aged 65 years or older, (11.7 per cent of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 33.2 years, an increase of 0.7 years on the 32.5 years recorded at 30 June 1991.

There were 98.3 males for every 100 females, which is slightly less than the total Australian ratio, which is 99.2 males per 100 females.

**Age and Sex Composition
30 June 1993**



Estimated resident population,
Tasmania (30 June 1993)

| Age group (years) | Males | Females | No. | Persons |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | | | | % of total |
| 0-4 | 17 880 | 17 080 | 34 960 | 7.4 |
| 5-9 | 18 460 | 17 900 | 36 360 | 7.7 |
| 10-14 | 18 550 | 17 640 | 36 190 | 7.7 |
| 15-19 | 17 780 | 16 830 | 34 600 | 7.3 |
| 20-24 | 18 270 | 17 520 | 35 780 | 7.6 |
| 25-29 | 16 540 | 16 800 | 33 340 | 7.1 |
| 30-34 | 18 760 | 19 480 | 38 240 | 8.1 |
| 35-39 | 17 880 | 18 170 | 36 050 | 7.6 |
| 40-44 | 17 350 | 17 010 | 34 360 | 7.3 |
| 45-49 | 15 500 | 15 040 | 30 540 | 6.5 |
| 50-54 | 12 170 | 11 660 | 23 830 | 5.1 |
| 55-59 | 10 170 | 10 210 | 20 380 | 4.3 |
| 60-64 | 9 620 | 9 760 | 19 380 | 4.1 |
| 65-69 | 9 160 | 9 750 | 18 910 | 4.0 |
| 70-74 | 6 890 | 8 640 | 15 540 | 3.3 |
| 75 & over | 8 920 | 14 370 | 23 290 | 4.9 |
| Total | 233 890 | 237 840 | 471 740 | 100.0 |

Population at selected census dates,
Tasmania (a)

| Year | Males | Females | Persons | Persons |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | | | | per sq km |
| 1861 | 49 593 | 40 384 | 89 977 | 1.32 |
| 1881 | 61 162 | 54 543 | 115 705 | 1.69 |
| 1901 | 89 624 | 82 851 | 172 475 | 2.52 |
| 1921 | 107 743 | 106 037 | 213 780 | 3.13 |
| 1947 | 129 244 | 127 834 | 257 078 | 3.76 |
| 1961 | 177 628 | 172 712 | 350 340 | 5.13 |
| 1971 (b) | 199 900 | 198 200 | 398 100 | 5.83 |
| 1981 (b) | 212 600 | 214 700 | 427 200 | 6.25 |
| 1986 (b) | 221 700 | 224 800 | 446 500 | 6.54 |
| 1991 (b) r | 231 500 | 235 300 | 466 800 | 6.89 |

(a) Aboriginals are excluded from the data for years 1861-1961

(b) Estimated resident population

Population by local government area
(at 30 June) (a)

| Local Government Area | 1991 | 1992 p | Annual rate of change (b) (%) |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Beaconsfield | 17 840 | 18 150 | 1.74 |
| Bothwell | 830 | 840 | 1.20 |
| Brighton | 12 950 | 13 210 | 2.01 |
| Bruny | 570 | 580 | 1.75 |
| Burnie | 21 070 | 21 070 | 0.00 |
| Campbell Town | 1 420 | 1 420 | 0.00 |
| Circular Head | 8 530 | 8 590 | 0.70 |
| Clarence | 47 970 | 48 170 | 0.42 |
| Deloraine | 5 820 | 5 830 | 0.17 |
| Devonport | 25 830 | 25 850 | 0.08 |
| Esperance | 3 390 | 3 410 | 0.59 |
| Evandale | 2 620 | 2 670 | 1.91 |
| Fingal | 3 190 | 3 200 | 0.31 |
| Flinders | 970 | 950 | -2.06 |
| George Town | 7 170 | 7 170 | 0.00 |
| Glamorgan | 1 830 | 1 840 | 0.55 |
| Glenorchy | 43 610 | 43 810 | 0.46 |
| Green Ponds | 1 290 | 1 300 | 0.78 |
| Hamilton | 2 210 | 2 170 | -1.81 |
| Hobart | 47 680 | 47 560 | -0.25 |
| Huon | 6 010 | 6 130 | 2.00 |
| Kentish | 5 180 | 5 260 | 1.54 |
| King Island | 1 920 | 1 890 | -1.56 |
| Kingborough | 24 870 | 25 450 | 2.33 |
| Latrobe | 6 930 | 7 110 | 2.60 |
| Launceston | 64 120 | 64 200 | 0.12 |
| Longford | 6 700 | 6 720 | 0.30 |
| Lyell | 3 480 | 3 410 | -2.01 |
| New Norfolk | 10 240 | 10 250 | 0.10 |
| Oatlands | 2 020 | 2 020 | 0.00 |
| Penguin | 5 900 | 5 930 | 0.51 |
| Port Cygnet | 3 230 | 3 310 | 2.48 |
| Portland | 2 910 | 2 940 | 1.03 |
| Richmond | 2 440 | 2 480 | 1.64 |
| Ringarooma | 2 240 | 2 230 | -0.45 |
| Ross | 470 | 470 | 0.00 |
| Scottsdale | 4 880 | 4 910 | 0.61 |
| Sorell | 8 820 | 9 160 | 3.85 |
| Spring Bay | 2 140 | 2 160 | 0.93 |
| Strahan | 580 | 600 | 3.45 |
| Tasman | 1 660 | 1 690 | 1.81 |
| Ulverstone | 14 610 | 14 640 | 0.21 |
| Waratah | 980 | 890 | -9.18 |
| Westbury | 10 750 | 11 300 | 5.12 |
| Wynyard | 13 360 | 13 430 | 0.52 |
| Zeehan | 3 610 | 3 480 | -3.60 |
| Total | 466 800 | 469 850 | 0.65 |

(a) Estimated resident population (b) Annual average rate of increase or decrease (-) between 1991-1992

demographic statistics

Tasmania's demographic rates by usual residence for 1992 are (national rates are in brackets): birth rate, 14.9 (15.1), death rate, 8.0 (7.1); marriage rate, 6.6 (6.6) and divorce rate, 2.9 (2.6).

Vital statistics: Tasmania

| Year | Marriages | Divorces (a) | Births | Deaths | |
|------|-----------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | | | Total | Under 1 year |
| 1988 | 3 035 | 1 220 | 6 779 | 3 547 | 65 |
| 1989 | 3 111 | 1 269 | 6 813 | 3 690 | 72 |
| 1990 | 3 026 | 1 170 | 7 043 | 3 713 | 63 |
| 1991 | 3 069 | 1 383 | 6 870 | 3 686 | 62 |
| 1992 | 3 081 | 1 365 | 6 987 | 3 739 | 46 |

(a) Includes nullities of marriage

Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

| Year | Marriage (a) | Birth (a) | Death (a) | Infant mortality (b) | |
|------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|------|
| | | | | | |
| 1988 | 6.7 | 15.0 | 7.9 | | 9.6 |
| 1989 | 6.8 | 15.0 | 8.1 | | 10.6 |
| 1990 | 6.6 | 15.3 | 8.0 | | 8.9 |
| 1991 | 6.6 | 14.7 | 7.9 | | 9.0 |
| 1992 | 6.6 | 14.9 | 8.0 | | 6.6 |

(a) Number per 1000 of mean population (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births registered

Divorces, Tasmania (continued overleaf)

| Year | Divorces granted by sex of petitioner | | | |
|------|--|--------|-------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Joint | Total |
| 1988 | 455 | 688 | 77 | 1 220 |
| 1989 | 471 | 728 | 70 | 1 269 |
| 1990 | 448 | 654 | 68 | 1 170 |
| 1991 | 493 | 810 | 80 | 1 383 |
| 1992 | 528 | 740 | 97 | 1 365 |

Divorces, Tasmania (continued)

| Year | Divorces granted by duration of marriage | | Crude divorce rate (a) |
|------|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| | 0-9 years | 10 years and over | |
| 1988 | 570 | 650 | 2.7 |
| 1989 | 630 | 639 | 2.8 |
| 1990 | 575 | 595 | 2.5 |
| 1991 | 639 | 744 | 3.0 |
| 1992 | 632 | 733 | 2.9 |

(a) Number granted per 1000 of mean population

Life tables, Tasmania, 1992 (a)

| Age (years) | Males | | Females | |
|----------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | lx | ex | lx | ex |
| 0 | 100 000 | 74.01 | 100 000 | 79.22 |
| 5 | 99 135 | 69.66 | 99 237 | 74.83 |
| 10 | 99 081 | 64.69 | 99 179 | 69.87 |
| 15 | 98 964 | 59.76 | 99 080 | 64.94 |
| 20 | 98 469 | 55.05 | 98 911 | 60.04 |
| 25 | 97 544 | 50.55 | 98 593 | 55.23 |
| 30 | 96 726 | 45.96 | 98 412 | 50.33 |
| 35 | 96 117 | 41.23 | 98 183 | 45.44 |
| 40 | 95 451 | 36.50 | 97 811 | 40.60 |
| 45 | 94 605 | 31.80 | 97 220 | 35.83 |
| 50 | 93 164 | 27.25 | 96 334 | 31.14 |
| 55 | 90 893 | 22.87 | 94 458 | 26.70 |
| 60 | 87 116 | 18.74 | 91 851 | 22.38 |
| 65 | 80 339 | 15.09 | 87 845 | 18.28 |
| 70 | 70 694 | 11.80 | 81 542 | 14.49 |
| 75 | 58 320 | 8.74 | 72 567 | 10.95 |
| 80 | 40 387 | 6.46 | 57 777 | 8.06 |
| 85 | 21 695 | 4.95 | 37 769 | 5.99 |
| 90 | 8 830 | 3.81 | 19 403 | 4.38 |
| 95 | 2 496 | 3.14 | 6 828 | 3.29 |

(a) Because of the method of calculation these figures are subject to annual fluctuation which may not be indicative of a long-term trend

lx = number of persons surviving at exact age x last birthday
 ex = expectation of life at age x (the average number of years lived after age x by persons of that age)

Principal causes of death, Tasmania, 1992

| Cause of death | Number of deaths | % of total deaths |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | 32 | 0.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon | 88 | 2.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | 182 | 4.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of female breast | 62 | 1.7 |
| Leukaemia | 24 | 0.6 |
| All other malignant neoplasms | 543 | 14.5 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 42 | 1.1 |
| Acute myocardial infarction | 596 | 15.9 |
| Other ischaemic heart disease | 302 | 8.1 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 323 | 8.6 |
| Other circulatory diseases | 414 | 11.1 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 384 | 10.3 |
| Diseases of the genito-urinary system | 42 | 1.1 |
| Sudden infant death syndrome | 10 | 0.3 |
| Motor vehicle traffic accidents | 65 | 1.7 |
| Suicide | 96 | 2.6 |
| Other accidents, poisonings and violence | 101 | 2.7 |
| Other causes | 433 | 11.6 |
| Total | 3 739 | 100.0 |

Population by country of birth, Tasmania, 1991 census

| Country | Males | Females | Persons |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Australia | 194 921 | 201 392 | 396 313 |
| England | 9 769 | 9 680 | 19 449 |
| Germany | 1 082 | 957 | 2 039 |
| Greece | 388 | 311 | 699 |
| India | 242 | 250 | 492 |
| Ireland (Rep.) | 316 | 305 | 621 |
| Italy | 804 | 530 | 1 334 |
| Lebanon | 57 | 40 | 97 |
| Malaysia | 355 | 350 | 705 |
| Malta | 63 | 37 | 100 |
| Netherlands | 1 531 | 1 428 | 2 959 |
| New Zealand | 1 815 | 1 653 | 3 468 |
| Poland | 663 | 511 | 1 174 |
| Scotland | 1 553 | 1 498 | 3 051 |
| South Africa (Rep.) | 378 | 358 | 736 |
| USA | 435 | 397 | 832 |
| Vietnam | 142 | 108 | 250 |
| Yugoslavia | 485 | 265 | 750 |
| Other | 4 593 | 4 613 | 9 206 |
| Not stated | 4 173 | 4 393 | 8 566 |
| Total (a) | 223 765 | 229 076 | 452 841 |

education

Tasmania has been more progressive than other States in educating its population. In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory and in 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13, expanding to between six and 14 years in 1912. In 1946 Tasmania became the only Australian State to make attendance up to the age of 16 compulsory.

Schools: teachers and pupils, Tasmania (at 1 July)

| Type of school | Year | Teachers (a) | Enrolments (b) | |
|----------------|------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | Primary grades | Secondary grades |
| Govt. — | 1991 | 4 171 | 37 211 | 28 051 |
| | 1992 | 4 227 | 37 547 | 28 118 |
| | 1993 | 4 260 | 37 380 | 27 347 |
| Non-govt. — | 1991 | 1 258 | 10 789 | 9 163 |
| | 1992 | 1 261 | 11 037 | 9 547 |
| | 1993 | 1 340 | 11 218 | 9 816 |
| All schools — | 1991 | 5 429 | 48 463 | 37 151 |
| | 1992 | 5 488 | 48 584 | 37 665 |
| | 1993 | 5 599 | 48 598 | 37 163 |

(a) Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching (b) Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils

Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania (a)

| Year | | Primary | Secondary |
|----------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 1991 — | Government | 18.1 | 13.4 |
| | Non-government | 19.8 | 12.9 |
| 1992 — | Government | 18.4 | 12.8 |
| | Non-government | 20.3 | 13.3 |
| 1993 p — | Government | 17.6 | 12.8 |
| | Non-government | 19.4 | 12.9 |

(a) Based on full-time equivalents

University enrolments, 1993

| Course | Enrolments | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------|
| | Commencing | Total |
| Higher Degree | 401 | 1 033 |
| Other Postgraduate | 603 | 809 |
| Undergraduate -- | | |
| Business | 541 | 1 519 |
| Design | 66 | 205 |
| Education | 320 | 1 106 |
| Engineering & Surveying | 173 | 494 |
| Humanities & Social Science | 704 | 2 042 |
| Law | 180 | 591 |
| Medicine & Pharmacy | 92 | 418 |
| Nursing | 212 | 805 |
| Science & Technology | 635 | 1 682 |
| Visual & Performing Arts | 311 | 731 |
| Other | 147 | 183 |
| . Total | 4 385 | 11 618 |

University of Tasmania,
full-time teaching staff (a)

| Classification | 1991(b) | 1992 | 1993 |
|---|---------|-------|-------|
| Professors | 40.0 | 40.5 | 47.1 |
| Associate professors, readers, lecturers | 483.6 | 522.5 | 499.3 |
| Tutors, demonstrators, etc. | 69.8 | 75.5 | 77.6 |
| Total | 593.4 | 638.5 | 624.0 |

(a) Expressed as full-time equivalent units

(b) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated to form the new University of Tasmania

labour

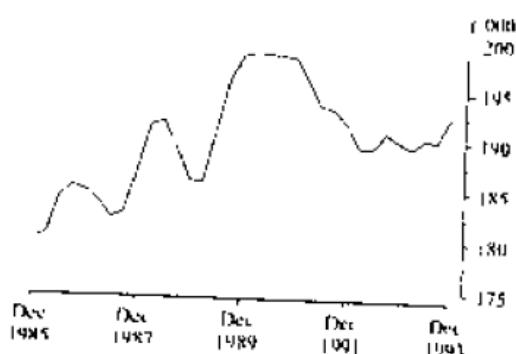
Over the past two decades the Tasmanian labour force has undergone significant changes. Women now comprise a significantly greater proportion of the labour force than at any time since the Second World War. In 1993, Tasmania had the highest unemployment rate of any Australian State.

Employment

Tasmanian employment peaked in April 1990 with 198 700 people employed. Thereafter, the number of employed persons declined until May 1992 when there were 188 800 employed. This was a drop of 5.0 per cent in a little more than two years.

In 1993, employment in Tasmania was around 190 000, with a peak provisional estimate of 192 600 in December 1993. Female and male employment throughout 1993 were around 81 000 and 110 000 respectively.

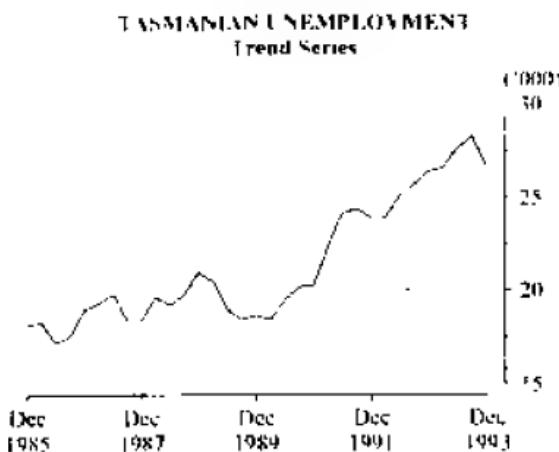
TASMANIAN EMPLOYMENT
Trend Series



Unemployment

In March 1990, there were 18 500 Tasmanians unemployed. For the next three years unemployment increased virtually every month. During 1993, Tasmania experienced its worst unemployment since the Depression of the 1930s. The number of unemployed peaked at 28 500 in August 1993—an increase of 54 per cent in three and a half years. At the end of 1993 there were (provisionally) 26 700 unemployed.

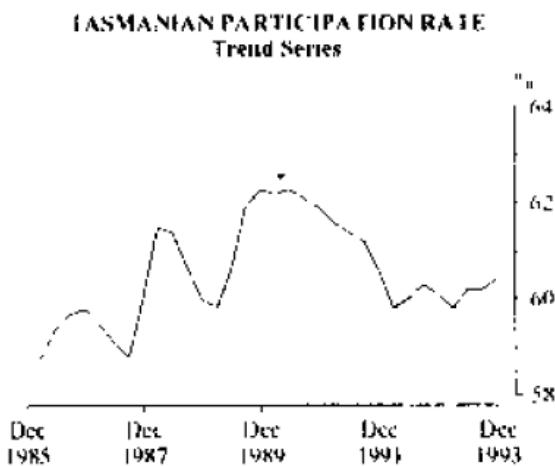
The number of unemployed females in 1993 varied between 8800 and 10 600. The number of unemployed males was around 17 500.



Participation

The participation rate is the proportion of the population that is economically active (the total of employed and unemployed). In 1993, the participation rate was around 60.0 per cent, down from a high of 62.3 in late 1989 and early and middle 1990.

The participation rate amongst females in 1993 varied between 48.2 per cent and 49.8 per cent. Amongst males, the participation rate was around 71.5 per cent.



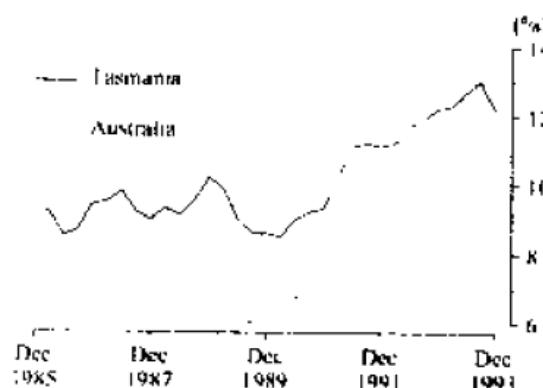
Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in Tasmania throughout 1993 was the highest of any Australian State and the highest in Tasmania since the Depression.

In early 1990, the unemployment rate was at its lowest since mid-1986, 8.5 per cent. Thereafter, it increased and peaked at 13.0 per cent in August 1993. For much of 1993, the unemployment rate was around 12.5 per cent.

The female unemployment rate in 1993 varied between 10.0 per cent and 11.6 per cent. For males, the unemployment rate varied between 13.4 per cent and 14.0 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Trend Series



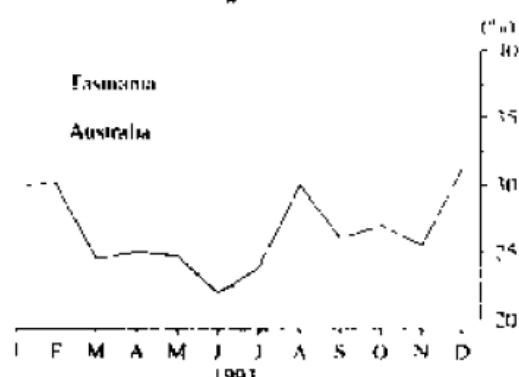
Other States' Unemployment Rates

NSW's unemployment rate varied between 10.7 and 11.1 per cent, Victoria's between 11.6 and 12.6 per cent, Queensland's between 10.3 and 10.8 per cent, South Australia's between 10.5 and 11.7 per cent, and Western Australia's between 9.1 and 10.2 per cent.

Teenage Unemployment Rate

Tasmania's teenage unemployment rate throughout 1993 (using original series and not trend series figures) was above the national teenage unemployment rate for 10 of the 12 months. It varied from a low of 22.0 per cent in June 1993 (when it was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate) to a high of 31.2 per cent in December 1993 (when it was 5.8 percentage points above the national figure).

TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT
Original Series



Pay indexes, Tasmania (a)

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1990—June | 130.1 | 130.3 | 130.1 |
| December | 132.0 | 132.2 | 132.1 |
| 1991—June | 132.6 | 134.5 | 133.1 |
| December | 137.1 | 140.0 | 137.8 |
| 1992—June | 137.9 | 140.5 | 138.6 |
| December | 138.2 | 141.2 | 139.0 |
| 1993—June | 138.4 | 141.4 | 139.2 |
| December | 140.4 | 141.7 | 140.7 |

(as Base of each index: weighted average minimum weekly award rate June 1985 = 100.0
(Source ABS Catalogue No. 6312.0)

Employed wage and salary earners,
Tasmania, August 1993

| Industry | Males | Females | Persons | Proportion of total industry |
|---|-------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | % |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 16.1 | 5.6 | 21.7 | 14.4 |
| Electricity, gas & water, construction | 7.7 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 6.0 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 17.2 | 13.9 | 31.1 | 20.7 |
| Transport & storage | 4.7 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 4.1 |
| Communication | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Finance, property & business services | 4.7 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 8.1 |
| Public administration & defence | 6.0 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 6.4 |
| Community services | 14.7 | 29.4 | 44.2 | 29.3 |
| Recreation, personal & other services | 4.5 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 7.9 |
| Total | 79.6 | 71.1 | 150.6 | 100.0 |

(Source ABS Catalogue No. 6248.0)

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)

| Reference period | | Males total earnings | Females total earnings |
|------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1991 | November | 548.60 | 373.50 |
| 1992 | November | 554.20 | 380.60 |
| 1993 | February | 577.70 | 396.60 |
| | May | 576.10 | 379.10 |
| | August | 585.60 | 381.90 |
| | November | 599.50 | 391.60 |

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)—continued

| Reference period | Full-time adults | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Ordinary time earnings | Total earnings | All employees total earnings |
| 1991 — November | 547.30 | 571.30 | 468.10 |
| 1992 — November | 564.60 | 589.50 | 474.60 |
| 1993 - February | 569.90 | 599.60 | 490.10 |
| May | 570.60 | 598.80 | 486.20 |
| August | 577.30 | 600.80 | 489.40 |
| November | 588.30 | 613.50 | 501.70 |

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6302.0)

Industrial disputes (a), Tasmania

| Disputes Year commenced | Workers involved (b) | Working days lost | Working days lost |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | No | '000 | '000 per 1000 employees |
| 1989 | 40 | 4.2 | 10.2 |
| 1990 | 26 | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| 1991 | 30 | 7.2 | 4.4 |
| 1992 | 23 | 7.6 | 43.0 |
| 1993 | 19 | 2.7 | 4.5 |

(a) The statistics relate to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work for 10 staff-days or more. Figures cover workers who actually participated in disputes plus workers stood down from the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes

(b) Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6321.0)

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Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania

| At June | Employed | | | Labour force ('000) | Not in labour force ('000) | Unemployment rate (%) | Participation rate (%) |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Full-time workers ('000) | Total ('000) | Unemployed ('000) | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 111.0 | 119.0 | 11.9 | 130.9 | 41.3 | 9.1 | 76.0 |
| 1991 | 99.7 | 111.3 | 15.1 | 126.4 | 48.0 | 12.0 | 72.5 |
| 1992 | 98.0 | 110.4 | 15.9 | 126.3 | 49.6 | 12.6 | 71.8 |
| 1993 | 97.8 | 108.8 | 17.8 | 126.7 | 51.5 | 14.1 | 71.1 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 44.9 | 78.1 | 8.0 | 86.0 | 92.0 | 9.3 | 48.3 |
| 1991 | 43.0 | 80.3 | 9.3 | 89.6 | 90.5 | 10.3 | 49.7 |
| 1992 | 38.8 | 76.9 | 9.7 | 86.6 | 94.8 | 11.2 | 47.7 |
| 1993 | 43.7 | 82.3 | 10.6 | 92.9 | 90.8 | 11.4 | 50.6 |
| Persons | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 156.0 | 197.0 | 19.9 | 216.9 | 133.4 | 9.2 | 61.9 |
| 1991 | 142.7 | 191.6 | 24.4 | 216.0 | 138.5 | 11.3 | 60.9 |
| 1992 | 136.8 | 187.3 | 25.6 | 213.0 | 144.4 | 12.0 | 59.6 |
| 1993 | 141.5 | 191.1 | 28.5 | 219.6 | 142.3 | 13.0 | 60.7 |

Source: ABS Catalogue No. 6203.0

social welfare

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

Department of Social Security pensions paid, Tasmania, 1992-93

| Pension type | Number of recipients at June 1993 | Expenditure (\$m) |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Age (a) | 43 223 | 293.9 |
| Disability Support (a) | 17 705 | 124.2 |
| Unemployment Benefits (b) | 29 936 | 248.4 |
| Family Payment (c) | 109 430 | 60.8 |
| Sole Parent | 9 792 | 94.5 |
| Total | " | 821.8 |

(a) Includes Wife/Carer Pensions (b) Includes Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance Annual average number current (c) The figure is the number of children and students in families receiving Family Payment

(Source: Dept of Social Security, Annual Report 1992-93.)

Service pensions paid, Tasmania

| War service | Number of pensions (a) (June 1993) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1914-18 war | 33 |
| 1939-45 war | 12 357 |
| Korea and Malaya | 413 |
| British Commonwealth | 2 111 |
| Allied Forces | 662 |
| Special overseas service | 440 |
| Miscellaneous | 138 |
| Total | 16 154 |

(a) Includes veterans, wives and widows

(Source: Dept of Veterans Affairs Annual Report 1992-93.)

prices and price indexes

Average weekly household expenditure, 1988-89 (a) (\$)

| <i>Broad expenditure group (b)</i> | <i>Tasmania</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Commodity or service — | | |
| Current housing costs | | |
| (selected dwelling) | 53.79 | 71.80 |
| Fuel & power | 13.95 | 12.87 |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages | 88.44 | 95.83 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 12.67 | 16.90 |
| Tobacco | 7.28 | 6.89 |
| Clothing & footwear | 23.94 | 30.73 |
| Household furnishings & equipment | 31.20 | 37.37 |
| Household services & operation | 20.83 | 24.11 |
| Medical care & health expenses | 18.26 | 21.68 |
| Transport | 66.10 | 76.13 |
| Recreation | 48.95 | 59.37 |
| Personal care | 9.27 | 9.95 |
| Miscellaneous commodities & services | 30.24 | 39.08 |
| Total commodity & service expenditure | 424.92 | 502.71 |
| Selected other payments | | |
| Income tax | 97.91 | 127.02 |
| Mortgage payment-principal (selected dwelling) | 5.92 | 7.01 |
| Other capital housing costs | -2.24 | 19.91 |
| Superannuation & life insurance | 17.84 | 16.86 |

(a) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey

(b) Details of the component expenditure items are given in Appendix 1 of the 1988-89 HES Information Paper (6527.0)

Average weekly household income (a) (\$)

| <i>Source of total income (proportion %)</i> | <i>Tasmania</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Wages & salaries | 68.8 | 72.3 |
| Own business | 8.8 | 9.2 |
| Government pensions & benefits | 13.4 | 10.1 |
| Other | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

Average retail prices of selected food items: Hobart December quarter (a) (cents)

| Article | Unit | 1992 | 1993 | Change over previous period % |
|----------------------|----------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Bread | 680g | 143 | 153 | +7.0 |
| Biscuits (dry) | 250g | 154 | 161 | +4.5 |
| Flour (self raising) | 2kg | 218 | 225 | +3.2 |
| Coffee (instant) | 150g jar | 440 | 451 | +2.5 |
| Tea | 250g | 172 | 198 | +15.1 |
| Sugar, white | 2kg | 196 | 238 | +21.4 |
| Jam (strawberry) | 500g jar | 247 | 254 | +2.8 |
| Oranges | 1kg | 128 | 101 | -21.1 |
| Bananas | 1kg | 171 | 173 | +1.2 |
| Tomatoes | 1kg | 242 | 377 | +55.8 |
| Carrots | 1kg | 113 | 106 | -6.2 |
| Potatoes | 1kg | 67 | 76 | +13.4 |
| Butter | 500g | 206 | 201 | -2.4 |
| Cheese (processed) | 500g | 386 | 332 | -14.0 |
| Eggs (55g) | doz | 237 | 252 | +6.3 |
| Bacon (rashers) | 250g | 304 | 314 | +3.3 |
| Milk (fresh) | 1 litre | 104 | 109 | +4.8 |
| Beef — | | | | |
| Rump steak | 1kg | 948 | 1 067 | +12.6 |
| Corned silverside | 1kg | 662 | 655 | -1.1 |
| Sausages | 1kg | 420 | 399 | -5.0 |
| Lamb — | | | | |
| Leg | 1kg | 477 | 550 | +15.3 |
| Loin chops | 1kg | 633 | 687 | +8.5 |
| Pork, leg | 1kg | 653 | 692 | +6.0 |
| Chicken (frozen) | 1kg | 313 | 343 | +9.6 |

(a) The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained.

Price index of building materials all groups index numbers: Hobart

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Materials Used in House Building (Base of Index: Year 1985-86 = 100.0)</i> | | | |
| Index | 134.2 | 138.3 | 140.7 |
| Increase (a)% | 4.8 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| <i>Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (Base of Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)</i> | | | |
| Index | 103.9 | 107.1 | 108.2 |
| Increase (a)% | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.1 |

(a) Over previous year

Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities (a)
 (base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

| Year | Sydney | Melbourne | Brisbane | Adelaide | Perth | Hobart | Canberra | Darwin | Eight capitals |
|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|
| 1984-85 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 69.2 | 68.9 | 67.5 | 68.6 | 69.3 | 71.1 | 67.8 |
| 1985-86 | 72.7 | 73.6 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 72.9 | 74.6 | 75.3 | 77.0 | 73.5 |
| 1986-87 | 79.5 | 80.5 | 81.2 | 81.5 | 80.2 | 81.9 | 81.6 | 83.9 | 80.4 |
| 1987-88 | 85.5 | 86.4 | 86.9 | 87.0 | 85.9 | 88.0 | 87.3 | 89.8 | 86.3 |
| 1988-89 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 93.0 | 93.3 | 92.3 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 94.2 | 92.6 |
| 1989-90 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1990-91 | 104.9 | 105.8 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 105.1 | 104.9 | 105.1 | 105.7 | 105.3 |
| 1991-92 | 106.7 | 108.1 | 107.0 | 108.9 | 105.9 | 107.1 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 107.3 |
| 1992-93 | 107.7 | 108.9 | 108.5 | 111.2 | 106.2 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 108.4 |

Percentage increase between June 1992 and June 1993 quarters

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(a) The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities.

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

Consumer Price Index: Hobart (Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

| Period | Food | Cloth- ing | Hous- ing | House- hold- equip- ment & oper- ation | Trans- porta- tion | Tobacco and alcohol | Health and per- sonal care | Recre- ation and educa- tion | All groups | |
|---|-------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Index no. | % change |
| Year — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | 106.1 | 105.7 | 98.8 | 109.1 | 106.9 | 111.5 | 122.7 | 106.1 | 107.1 | 2.1 |
| 1992-93 | 108.2 | 106.9 | 94.9 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 115.8 | 127.3 | 108.0 | 108.5 | 1.3 |
| Quarter — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 107.2 | 105.7 | 96.2 | 109.7 | 106.5 | 112.2 | 122.9 | 106.0 | 107.0 | +0.4 |
| 1992-93 | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 107.3 | 105.3 | 95.0 | 110.1 | 108.7 | 114.0 | 125.1 | 107.0 | 107.6 | 0.6 |
| December | 107.5 | 107.3 | 94.4 | 110.4 | 110.0 | 112.4 | 125.6 | 108.2 | 108.0 | 0.4 |
| March | 109.0 | 107.2 | 95.3 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 116.9 | 129.1 | 108.5 | 109.1 | 1.0 |
| June | 109.1 | 107.7 | 95.0 | 110.4 | 111.7 | 119.9 | 129.3 | 108.2 | 109.4 | 0.3 |
| 1993-94 | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 110.2 | 106.9 | 94.9 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 132.1 | 134.5 | 108.7 | 111.0 | 1.5 |
| December | 111.7 | 106.8 | 93.4 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 133.4 | 134.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 0.5 |
| Percentage change between December 1992 and December 1993 quarters | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.9 | -0.5 | -1.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | .. |

Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, December quarter, 1993 (cents)

| Article | Unit | Sydney | Melbourne | Brisbane | Adelaide | Perth | Hobart | Canberra | Darwin |
|---|----------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| Bread (white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales) | 680g | 164 | 152 | 145 | 122 | 147 | 153 | 166 | 168 |
| Flour (self raising) | 2kg | 275 | 292 | 223 | 188 | 204 | 225 | 294 | 266 |
| Tea | 250g | 178 | 182 | 181 | 169 | 183 | 198 | 184 | 199 |
| Sugar, white | 2kg | 206 | 204 | 188 | 193 | 227 | 238 | 207 | 272 |
| Jam (strawberry) | 500g jar | 224 | 245 | 237 | 224 | 238 | 254 | 241 | 266 |
| Potatoes | 1kg | 80 | 97 | 70 | 72 | 107 | 76 | 86 | 99 |
| Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated | 500g | 145 | 157 | 133 | 142 | 147 | 148 | 155 | 186 |
| Butter (b) | 500g | 178 | 176 | 153 | 161 | 166 | 201 | 176 | 176 |
| Cheese (processed) | 500g | 373 | 347 | 341 | 337 | 338 | 332 | 350 | 388 |
| Eggs (55g) (c) | 1 doz | 187 | 191 | 197 | 180 | 196 | 252 | 188 | 251 |
| Milk (fresh) (a) | 1 litre | 101 | 102 | 105 | 95 | 105 | 109 | 105 | 94 |
| Beef | | | | | | | | | |
| Rump steak | 1kg | 224 | 1 093 | 1 112 | 1 086 | 1 003 | 1 067 | 1 089 | 1 232 |
| Corned silverside | 1kg | 710 | 692 | 655 | 612 | 700 | 655 | 719 | 694 |
| Lamb | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg | 1kg | 642 | 550 | 596 | 501 | 557 | 550 | 527 | 628 |
| Loin chops | 1kg | 689 | 796 | 788 | 665 | 768 | 687 | 681 | 837 |
| Pork, leg | 1kg | 598 | 550 | 587 | 609 | 592 | 692 | 554 | 708 |
| Beer, full str., unchilled (b) | 24 x 375ml btl | 2 481 | 2 365 | 2 363 | 2 406 | 2 280 | 2 577 | 2 427 | 2 892 |
| Petrol, super grade | 1 litre | 68.3 | 68.4 | 61.9 | 70.2 | 67.9 | 74.2 | 74.8 | 75.0 |

(a) Darwin price relates to blended milk (b) Darwin, chilled (c) Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra min net weight
 55g, Brisbane and Hobart 52g, Perth 53g, and Darwin 54g

private finance

Bank deposits rose 3.3 per cent between June 1992 and June 1993. A rise of 38.6 per cent in current deposits was in contrast to a 8.3 per cent fall in fixed deposits.

Banks, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

| Particulars | June 1992 | June 1993 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Deposits — | | |
| Current bearing interest | 295 | 459 |
| Current not bearing interest | 249 | 295 |
| Term deposits | 1 231 | 1 129 |
| Investment savings | 646 | 666 |
| Statement savings | 199 | 193 |
| Passbook/school savings | 174 | 185 |
| Other | 201 | 169 |
| Total | 2 995 | 3 095 |
| Loans | 3 242 | 3 385 |

(a) Average of weekly figures

Credit co-operatives, Tasmania (a)

| Particulars | 1992-93 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Operating societies (no.) | 8 |
| Shareholders equity | (\$'000) 27 526 |
| Liabilities (at end of period) — | |
| Deposits | 332 918 |
| Borrowings | 717 |
| Other | 6 919 |
| Total | 340 554 |
| Assets (at end of period) — | |
| Loans (net) | 293 371 |
| Other | 74 710 |
| Total | 368 081 |

(a) As there is no uniform accounting period for these societies, financial details are in respect of accounting years ending during the years shown. Details relating to the number of societies etc are in respect of numbers at the end of the accounting period.

Source: Australian Financial Institutions Commission.)

Housing Finance For Owner Occupation

Total housing finance for Tasmania rose 7.5 per cent between June 1992 and June 1993. In June 1993, finance for the purchase of established dwellings totalled \$41.6 million, or 68.8 per cent of the value of new housing commitments. Refinancing accounted for \$5.0 million, or 8.7 per cent. The comparable figure for Australia was 14.6 per cent. (This figure excludes refinancing within the same institution.)

Secured housing finance commitments to individuals, type of lender, Tasmania (a)

| Type of lender | June 1992 | | June 1993 | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Dwelling units | \$m | Dwelling units | \$m |
| All banks | 833 | 46.1 | 960 | 56.3 |
| Other | 131 | 6.2 | 71 | 4.2 |
| Total | 964 | 52.3 | 1 031 | 60.5 |

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Secured housing finance commitments to individuals, Tasmania (\$m)

| | June 1992 | June 1993 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Construction of dwellings | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| Purchase of newly erected dwellings | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Purchase of established dwellings | 35.5 | 41.6 |
| Refinancing | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| Total new housing commitments | 49.9 | 57.2 |
| Alterations and additions | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Total | 52.3 | 60.5 |

Housing refinancing (per cent of total finance) (a)

| | June 1992 | June 1993 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tasmania | 6.4 | 8.7 |
| Australia | 10.5 | 14.6 |

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

retail industry

Estimates of Tasmanian retail turnover, during the period between Retail Censuses, are made by contacting a sample of retailers throughout the State. During 1993 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$2516.0 million, an increase of 2.5 per cent on the previous year. Turnover in 1992 showed a 4.9 per cent increase on the previous year.

At 30 June 1992, there were 4839 retail establishments operating in Tasmania. These establishments employed 26 350 persons. Average employment per establishment at 30 June 1992 was 5.4 persons.

Thirty-one per cent of all retail establishments in Tasmania were food stores. Food stores employed 39 per cent of persons employed in the industry and contributed 44 per cent to industry turnover.

Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania (a)

| Type of store | 1992 (\$m) | 1993 (\$m) |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists | 803.2 | 872.3 |
| Butchers | 62.1 | 57.2 |
| Other food stores | 151.8 | 155.0 |
| Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs | 306.7 | 295.5 |
| Cafes and restaurants | 83.6 | 67.6 |
| Clothing and fabric stores | 178.2 | 166.4 |
| Department and general stores | 228.2 | 249.7 |
| Footwear stores | 31.7 | 32.6 |
| Domestic hardware stores and jewellers | 48.9 | 43.1 |
| Electrical goods stores | 136.7 | 130.8 |
| Furniture stores | 48.0 | 48.7 |
| Floor covering stores | 17.1 | 17.7 |
| Pharmacies | 96.6 | 96.1 |
| Newsagents | 132.1 | 131.2 |
| Other stores | 129.7 | 152.1 |
| Total | 2454.6 | 2 516.0 |

^(a) Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc

mining and quarrying

Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

| Concentrate | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Copper | 84.3 | 97.4 | 107.6 |
| Iron (pellets) | 1 488.7 | 1 451.6 | 1 458.9 |
| Iron pyrite | 58.7 | 80.2 | 94.5 |
| Lead | 74.5 | 86.2 | 90.7 |
| Lead-copper | 13.1 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| Lead-zinc | 66.5 | 84.9 | 69.5 |
| Tin | 10.6 | 10.7 | 6.8 |
| Tungsten | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Zinc | 294.0 | 335.0 | 454.3 |

Mineral exploration and development

| Year | Aust. Expenditure (\$m) | Tas. Expenditure (\$m) | Tas. as % of Aust. Expenditure |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1982-83 | 437.9 | 18.6 | 4.25 |
| 1983-84 | 428.7 | 18.0 | 4.20 |
| 1984-85 | 437.3 | 17.8 | 4.07 |
| 1985-86 | 442.0 | 10.6 | 2.39 |
| 1986-87 | 556.8 | 10.9 | 1.96 |
| 1987-88 | 799.2 | 10.4 | 1.30 |
| 1988-89 | 697.6 | 13.1 | 1.88 |
| 1989-90 | 607.5 | 11.8 | 1.94 |
| 1990-91 | 601.7 | 9.9 | 1.65 |
| 1991-92 | 604.0 | 7.9 | 1.31 |
| 1992-93 | 631.8 | 7.8 | 1.23 |

(Source: ABS Catalogue No. 8412.0)

Strategic prospectivity zones

| SPZ | Area (km ²) | % occupied |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Balfour | 3912 | 13 |
| Arthur | 1108 | 25 |
| Zeehan/Waratah | 1834 | 45 |
| Mt Read | 7170 | 28 |
| Beaconsfield | 19 | 100 |
| Adamsfield | 74 | 25 |
| North-East | 9708 | 9 |

(Source: Tasmanian Development and Resources)

Value of the mining industry

| | Actual 1991-92 (\$,000) | Estimate 1992-93 (\$,000) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Royalties | 4 729 | 5 700 |
| Leases, rents etc. | 784 | 750 |
| Electricity consumption levy | 10 651 | 10 500 |
| Petroleum/gas franchise fees | 716 | 720 |
| Vehiclie fees | 102 | 110 |
| Stamp duty (estimated) | 95 | 95 |
| Payroll tax | 13 965 | 14 000 |
| Land tax | 368 | 300 |
| State Debits Tax/FID | 233 | 235 |
| Environment licences | 319 | 300 |
| Other | 1 475 | 1 440 |
| Total State Government | 33 437 | 34 150 |
| Local Government | 4 592 | 5 000 |
| Total | 38 029 | 39 150 |

(Source Tasmanian Development and Resources)

Total number of all types of prospecting rights held as at 30 June 1993

| Mining Tenement | Number | Area |
|---|--------|------------------------|
| Exploration licences — | | |
| All minerals | 97 | 5 312 km ² |
| Non metallic | 10 | 288 km ² |
| Oil | 2 | 61 218 km ² |
| Retention licences — | | |
| All minerals | 13 | 78 km ² |
| Non metallic | 12 | 406 km ² |
| Prospectors licences | 23 | 523 ha |
| Miners rights | 5 | 2 ha |
| Owners rights | 1 | 1 200 ha |
| Permits to explore for petroleum under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967 | 4 | 268 blocks |
| Retention Licence under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967 | 1 | 9 blocks |

(Source Tasmanian Development and Resources)

Mining censuses, Tasmania (a) (b) (c)

| Year | Establishments at 30 June | Persons employed at 30 June | Wages and salaries '000 | Turn-over \$m |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1989-90 | 59 | 2.5 | 118.6 | 493.0 |
| 1990-91 | 44 | 2.1 | 99.3 | 459.0 |
| 1991-92 (d) | 11 | 1.7 | 92.6 | 382.6 |
| 1992-93 | 10 | 1.5 | 88.8 | 328.3 |

(a) ASIC establishments. (b) Excludes tin miners with sales less than \$20 000. (c) Metallic minerals and coal only. (d) Truncated census - construction materials and other non-metallic minerals have been excluded.

manufacturing

The manufacturing industry accounts for around 20 per cent of the State's gross product at factor cost. Also, manufacturing, based on State accounts, pays just over 23 per cent of the State's total wage and salary bill.

Production of selected articles, Tasmania

| Article | Unit | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Acid, sulphuric (100%) | '000 t | 359.1 | 355.5 |
| Aerated waters | '000L | n.p. | n.p. |
| Butter | t | 5 589 | 6 287 |
| Cheese | t | 20 022 | 20 043 |
| Concrete, ready-mixed | '000 m ³ | 245.6 | 254.4 |
| Electricity, total | m kW.h | 8 968 | 8 864 |
| Gas, available | m MJ | 63.4 | 61.4 |
| Superphosphate | '000 t | 75.9 | 74.6 |
| Paper, newsprint | '000 t | 202.8 | 228.4 |
| Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced | '000 m ³ | 297 | 324 |
| Whole milk | ml | 371.9 | 412.9 |
| Woodchips etc (green wt) | '000 t | 3 356 | 3 566 |
| Zinc, refined | '000 t | 206.0 | 212.0 |

Manufacturing establishments, Tasmania

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| Establishments at 30 June | 851 | 873 |
| Persons employed (a) — | | |
| Total | 24 300 | 23 500 |
| Wages and salaries (\$m) | 713.5 | 714.0 |
| Turnover (\$m) | 4 097.0 | 3 873.0 |

(a) includes working proprietors

Manufacturing census, Tasmania (a)

| Year | Establish- ments at 30 June | Persons employed at 30 June | Wages and salaries | Turn- over |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | no. | '000 | \$m | \$m |
| 1988-89 | 873 | 23.5 | 714.0 | 3 873.0 |
| 1989-90 (b) | 662 | 25.6 | 683.5 | 4 055.4 |
| 1990-91 | 851 | 24.5 | 716.9 | 4 124.2 |
| 1991-92 | 858 | 23.5 | 723.9 | 3 923.7 |

(a) ASIC establishments (b) Excludes single establishment enterprises employing less than four people. No census was conducted for 1985-86

Manufacturing establishments,
Tasmania, 1991-92 —
summary of operations

| Industry Subdivision | Establish- ments at 30 June | Wages and salaries (\$ m) | Turn- over (\$ m) |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Food, beverages & tobacco | 142 | 149 | 1 154 |
| Textiles | 21 | 33 | 140 |
| Clothing and footwear | 10 | 5 | 30 |
| Wood, wood products & furniture | 214 | 82 | 442 |
| Paper, paper products, printing & publishing | 84 | 185 | 710 |
| Chemical, petroleum & coal products | 18 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 50 | 27 | 159 |
| Basic metal products | 16 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Fabricated metal products | 125 | 35 | 147 |
| Transport equipment | 37 | 28 | 128 |
| Other machinery & equipment | 90 | 19 | 68 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 66 | 12 | 54 |
| Total | 873 | 714 | 3 873 |

building

For the 1992-93 financial year the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$411.4m, three per cent above the \$398.9m recorded for 1991-92. The value of non-residential building approved decreased from \$105.9m in 1991-92 to \$103.1m in 1992-93. The number of new dwelling unit approvals increased by five per cent from 3903 in 1991-92 to 4094 in 1992-93.

The value of all building completed during 1992-93 was \$461.0m, a decrease of seven per cent on the previous years figure of \$429.3m. The value of new residential building completed rose from \$246.6m in 1991-92 to \$289.1m in 1992-93, an increase of seventeen per cent.

In the non-residential sector the value of offices completed rose from \$52.8m in 1991-92 to \$57.1m in 1992-93, and the value of shops completed dropped from \$16.6m in 1991-92 to \$9.6m in 1992-93. The value of non-residential building completed in 1992-93 was \$136.2m, a decrease of nine per cent on the \$150.2m recorded in 1991-92.

Building approvals, Tasmania

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| New houses — | | | |
| Private sector (no.) | 2 466 | 2 774 | 2 928 |
| Public sector (no.) | 89 | 95 | 28 |
| Total (\$m) | 192.8 | 208.4 | 217.0 |
| Other new residential building — | | | |
| Private sector (no.) | 827 | 965 | 1 023 |
| Public sector (no.) | 101 | 69 | 115 |
| Total (\$m) | 49.5 | 51.9 | 58.3 |
| Alterations and additions | | | |
| to residential building (a) | | | |
| (\$m) | 28.6 | 32.6 | 33.1 |
| Non-residential building (b) — | | | |
| Private sector (\$m) | 103.0 | 69.0 | 62.4 |
| Total (\$m) | 135.8 | 105.9 | 103.1 |
| Total building (\$m) | 406.7 | 398.9 | 411.4 |

(a) Valued at \$10 000 and over. (b) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50 000 and over, to non-residential building

New houses approved, Tasmania, 1992-93

| Material of outer walls | Number | Value \$m | Floor area m ² |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Double brick, stone and concrete | 293 | 25.8 | 60 794 |
| Brick veneer | 1 999 | 157.6 | 352 834 |
| Fibre cement | 119 | 6.1 | 15 369 |
| Timber | 476 | 24.9 | 63 579 |
| Steel | 41 | 1.1 | 3 819 |
| Aluminium | 4 | 0.1 | 334 |
| Other and not stated | 24 | 1.3 | 4 536 |
| Total | 2 956 | 217.0 | 501 265 |

Value of all building completed, Tasmania (\$m)

| Type of building | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| New houses | 174.9 | 197.6 | 223.1 |
| Other residential building | 44.5 | 49.0 | 66.0 |
| Total new residential building | 219.4 | 246.6 | 289.1 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10 000 and over | 31.9 | 32.5 | 35.8 |
| Hotels etc | 12.3 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| Shops | 9.8 | 16.6 | 9.6 |
| Factories | 16.1 | 12.3 | 15.8 |
| Offices | 53.3 | 52.8 | 57.1 |
| Other business premises | 12.8 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| Educational | 41.0 | 23.4 | 14.4 |
| Religious | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Health | 59.7 | 17.8 | 15.9 |
| Entertainment & recreation | 7.0 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 4.4 | 11.2 | 8.3 |
| Total non-residential building | 217.3 | 150.2 | 136.2 |
| Total all building | 486.6 | 429.3 | 461.0 |

Value of non-residential building, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Commenced | 151.1 | 111.6 | 103.6 |
| Completed | 217.3 | 150.2 | 136.2 |
| Under construction (b) | 117.9 | 85.7 | 60.5 |

(a) When completed (b) At end of period

Value of all building, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

| Year | Commenced | Completed | Under construction (b) |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1988-89 | 479.9 | 399.7 | 396.6 |
| 1989-90 | 401.1 | 461.6 | 362.4 |
| 1990-91 | 412.0 | 468.6 | 313.5 |
| 1991-92 | 398.6 | 429.3 | 287.8 |
| 1992-93 | 421.3 | 461.0 | 260.6 |

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period

Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Commenced — | | | |
| No. of dwelling units | 3 276 | 3 664 | 3 977 |
| Value (\$m) (a) | 232.0 | 253.7 | 281.7 |
| Completed — | | | |
| No. of dwelling units | 3 252 | 3 492 | 4 118 |
| Value (\$m) | 219.4 | 246.6 | 289.1 |
| Under construction (b) — | | | |
| No. of dwelling units | 2 485 | 2 589 | 2 410 |
| Value (\$m) (a) | 180.8 | 186.4 | 183.2 |

(a) When completed

(b) At end of period

Value of building approved at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)

| Period | New residential building | | | Alterations and additions: residential building | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| | Houses | | | | |
| | Private | Total | Other | Total | |
| 1990-91 | 174.9 | 181.0 | 149.0 | 1230.0 | 126.9 |
| 1991-92 | 181.6 | 188.2 | 51.0 | 239.2 | 29.5 |
| 1992-93 | 187.4 | 189.2 | 57.6 | 246.8 | 28.8 |
| 1993 — | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 43.6 | 43.9 | 13.7 | 57.6 | 6.7 |
| June qtr | 47.0 | 47.0 | 15.2 | 62.2 | 7.0 |
| Sept qtr | 51.5 | 51.6 | 13.5 | 65.1 | 6.9 |
| Dec qtr | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

continued

**Value of building approved at average
1989-90 prices (\$m) — *continued***

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Non-residential building</i> | | <i>Total building</i> | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Private</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| 1990-91 | 102.4 | 135.1 | 347.5 | 392.0 |
| 1991-92 | 68.5 | 105.2 | 327.2 | 373.9 |
| 1992-93 | 62.4 | 103.3 | 329.9 | 378.7 |
| 1993 — | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 13.3 | 33.0 | 75.0 | 97.3 |
| June qtr | 13.3 | 27.1 | 82.8 | 96.4 |
| Sept qtr | 24.3 | 41.0 | 96.6 | 113.0 |
| Dec qtr | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

agriculture

An establishment is included in the following tables if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20 000 or more for 1989-90 and 1990-91. From 1991-92 it only includes those establishments with an EVAO of \$22 500 or more.

Land utilisation and rural establishments, Tasmania

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Area ('000 hectares) | | | |
| Crops (a) | 75 | 76 | 73 |
| Sown pastures (b) | 852 | 830 | 833 |
| Balance (used mainly for grazing) | 943 | 939 | 939 |
| Total | 1 870 | 1 845 | 1 845 |
| Proportion of Total Area (per cent) | | | |
| Crops (a) | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Sown pastures (b) | 45.5 | 45.0 | 45.1 |
| Balance (used mainly for grazing) | 50.4 | 50.9 | 50.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) includes orchards and small fruit, excludes area of pastures for hay, seed and silage. (b) includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage. For 1991-92, this was 64 500 hectares. The area of Tasmania is 6 833 000 hectares.

Number of establishments growing fruit, Tasmania

| Type | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Orchard fruit — | | | |
| Apples | 181 | 166 | 175 |
| Apricots | 16 | 19 | 25 |
| Cherries | 20 | 23 | 34 |
| Pears | 48 | 44 | 45 |
| Berry and small fruit — | | | |
| Currants | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Raspberries | 23 | 16 | 21 |
| Strawberries | 15 | 11 | 15 |
| Grapes | 26 | 23 | 37 |

Growing vegetables for human consumption is the most important cropping activity. It is concentrated along a predominantly coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 85 per cent of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

Crops, Tasmania, 1992-93

| Crop | Area Production | | Yield per hectare |
|--|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | '000ha | '000t | |
| Barley, for grain | 12.3 | 35.3 | 2.9 |
| Oats, for grain | 9.2 | 19.0 | 2.1 |
| Wheat, for grain | 1.5 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Peas, field | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Cereals, for hay | 2.0 | 9.8 | 5.0 |
| Cereals, for green feed or silage | 7.2 | — | — |
| Crops, for green feed or silage (a) | 8.5 | — | — |
| Orchard fruit | 3.1 | — | — |
| Small fruit and grapes (b) — | | | |
| Blackcurrants | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| Raspberries | .. | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| Grapes | 0.3 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Vegetables for human consumption — | | | |
| Beans, french and runner | 1.2 | 8.9 | 7.6 |
| Carrots | 0.4 | 19.2 | 45.2 |
| Onions | 1.2 | 59.3 | 50.4 |
| Peas, green (c) | 6.0 | 27.7 | 4.7 |
| Potatoes | 6.1 | 269.9 | 44.1 |
| Other | 2.0 | — | — |
| Hops (d) | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Oil poppies | 5.3 | — | — |
| Pasture, for hay | 60.8 | 300.0 | 4.9 |
| Pasture, for seed | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Pasture, for green feed or silage | 17.8 | — | — |
| Other | 5.3 | — | — |
| Total | 153.2 | — | — |

(a) Includes vegetables for stock feed; excludes pastures harvested for green feed or silage (b) Yield per bearing hectare (c) Peas for processing; production is in terms of shelled weight (d) Production expressed as dry weight

Livestock numbers, Tasmania,
at 31 March ('000) (a),

| Description | 1992 | 1993 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Bulls and bull calves for breeding | | |
| Dairy breeds | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Beef breeds | 10.4 | 10.0 |
| Cows and heifers for milk production | | |
| Cows (in milk and dry) | 97.7 | 105.8 |
| Heifers and heifer calves | 46.3 | 51.4 |
| Cattle mainly for meat production | | |
| Cows and heifers (1 year and over) | 198.4 | 210.1 |
| Calves (under 1 year) | 143.0 | 134.3 |
| Other (1 year and over) | 94.8 | 90.8 |
| Total cattle and calves | 592.7 | 604.7 |
| Sheep -- | | |
| Rams | 42.3 | 41.3 |
| Breeding ewes | 1 744.7 | 1 710.4 |
| Other ewes | 232.3 | 220.9 |
| Wethers | 1 335.1 | 1 262.4 |
| Lambs and hoggets | 940.3 | 1 028.6 |
| Total sheep | 4 294.8 | 4 263.6 |
| Pigs -- | | |
| Boars | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Breeding sows | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Other pigs (including suckers, weaners etc.) | 34.1 | 37.7 |
| Total pigs | 40.0 | 43.9 |

(a) Sheep numbers decreased markedly as a result of the collapse of the Wool Floor Price Scheme

Wool production and value, Tasmania

| Year | Shorn wool (including crutchings) | Other wool (a) | Total wool | Average auction | |
|---------|--|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | Gross value (b) | price per kg (c) |
| 1987-88 | 21 152 | 2 367 | 23 519 | 162.4 | 777 |
| 1988-89 | 20 634 | 1 681 | 22 315 | 154.7 | 756 |
| 1989-90 | 25 448 | 1 963 | 27 411 | 161.9 | 654 |
| 1990-91 | 21 970 | 1 757 | 23 727 | 116.7 | 536 |
| 1991-92 | 18 293 | 1 639 | 19 932 | 78.7 | 435 |
| 1992-93 | 17 879 | 1 388 | 19 267 | 62.7 | 348 |

(a) Feltmangled wool and wool exported on skins (b) Value of shorn wool and other wool combined (c) Greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions

Sheep shearing and average fleece yields, Tasmania

| Season | No shorn | | Shorn wool | | Av. yield | |
|---------|----------|-------|------------|--------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | | Per | |
| | Sheep | Lambs | (a) | Lambs | sheep | (a) |
| | '000 | '000 | tonnes | tonnes | kg | kg |
| 1987-88 | 4 311 | 950 | 18 090 | 1 227 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 1988-89 | 4 268 | 871 | 17 591 | 1 147 | 4.1 | 1.3 |
| 1989-90 | 4 552 | 988 | 20 142 | 1 266 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| 1990-91 | 4 640 | 761 | 19 421 | 1 972 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 1991-92 | 4 122 | 573 | 16 795 | 784 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| 1992-93 | 3 917 | 594 | 16 793 | 797 | 4.3 | 1.3 |

(a) Includes crutchings

Production of meat (carcass weight), Tasmania (tonnes)

| Year | Beef and veal | | Lamb | Pig- meat (a) | | Total |
|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Mutton | | | | | |
| 1987-88 | 41 270 | 11 645 | 10 213 | 5 974 | 69 102 | |
| 1988-89 | 38 261 | 8 069 | 9 522 | 5 810 | 61 662 | |
| 1989-90 | 47 560 | 10 254 | 9 576 | 5 320 | 72 710 | |
| 1990-91 | 44 282 | 8 455 | 9 117 | 4 795 | 66 649 | |
| 1991-92 | 45 931 | 8 355 | 8 070 | 5 168 | 67 524 | |
| 1992-93 | 45 616 | 8 949 | 7 456 | 5 749 | 67 770 | |

(a) Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham

Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

| Year | Dairy cows at 31 March (in milk and dry) | Whole milk intake by factories | Factory production of dairy products (a) | |
|---------|--|---|---|--------|
| | | | Butter (b) | Cheese |
| | | '000 million litres | tonnes | tonnes |
| 1986-87 | 93.5 | 352 | 5 839 | 17 183 |
| 1987-88 | 90.2 | 306 | 3 885 | 16 255 |
| 1988-89 | 90.4 | 334 | 4 276 | 18 621 |
| 1989-90 | 91.5 | 345 | 5 051 | 18 172 |
| 1990-91 | 95.5 | 363 | 5 381 | 19 413 |
| 1991-92 | 97.7 | 372 | 5 589 | 20 022 |
| 1992-93 | 105.8 | 362 | 6 287 | 20 043 |

(a) Source Australian Dairy Corporation (b) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil

Bee farming, Tasmania

| Year | Number of apiaries no. | Number of hives '000 | Honey produced | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Quantity tonnes | Av. per productive hive kg |
| 1990-91 | 12 | 11.6 | 972 | 97.8 |
| 1991-92 | 14 | 11.0 | 1 211 | 127.6 |
| 1992-93 | 17 | 12.2 | 732 | 72.6 |

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Commodities: Gross and local values of agriculture refer to recorded production only; i.e., production by establishments outside the scope of the Agricultural Census is excluded (see page 68).

Gross Value of Production: is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price(s) realised in the market place. (Exports are valued at f.o.b. Tasmanian ports.)

Local Value of Production: is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced.

Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania (a) (b) (\$m)

| Item | 1990-91 | 1991-92 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Sales of crops | 131.4 | 161.5 |
| Sales of livestock | 123.7 | 111.6 |
| Sales of livestock products | 189.6 | 166.9 |
| Turnover | 484.7 | 481.7 |
| Purchases & selected expenses | 270.8 | 274.4 |
| Value added (c) | 184.3 | 210.6 |
| Cash operating surplus | 80.8 | 69.2 |
| Total net capital expenditure | 37.2 | 28.6 |
| Total value of selected assets | 2 611.4 | 2 498.1 |
| Gross indebtedness | 404.0 | 473.7 |
| Net worth | 2 207.3 | 2 024.4 |

(a) See the ABS publication *Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics (7507.0)* for information on sampling errors & definitions. (b) The statistics in this table are based on a sample of all farm businesses classified to subdivision 01 Agriculture, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

(c) Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock

**Value of agricultural production,
Tasmania (\$m)**

| <i>Industry</i> | <i>1990-91</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Crops (a) -- | | | |
| Gross | 209.1 | 227.4 | 245.4 |
| Local | 192.8 | 204.0 | 220.0 |
| Livestock slaughterings and other disposals - | | | |
| Gross | 125.2 | 125.7 | 136.0 |
| Local | 116.7 | 117.0 | 125.9 |
| Livestock products - | | | |
| Gross | 214.9 | 180.4 | 187.3 |
| Local | 202.9 | 170.2 | 177.6 |
| Total, agriculture - | | | |
| Gross | 549.3 | 533.5 | 568.7 |
| Local | 512.4 | 491.2 | 523.5 |

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

The total gross Value of Agricultural Production (VACP) in Tasmania increased by nearly seven per cent from \$533.5m recorded in 1991-92 to \$568.7m in 1992-93, after having fallen by 14 per cent between 1989-90 and 1991-92. The northern and north-western areas of Tasmania continued to account for three-quarters of the total value of agricultural production in 1992-93.

There was an eight per cent increase in the value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals from \$125.7m in 1991-92 to \$136m in 1992-93, with the value of sheep and lambs slaughtered rising by 50 per cent to \$13.4m over the same period.

Between 1991-92 and 1992-93 the value of livestock products increased by four per cent to \$187.3m. While the value of wool fell by 20 per cent to \$62.7m, the value of whole milk production increased by 26 per cent to \$116m.

The value of vegetables harvested in 1992-93 was \$106.7m, two per cent more than in 1991-92. There was a 20 per cent decrease in the value of onion production between 1991-92 and 1992-93, whilst potato production increased by four per cent to \$53.7m over the same period. Potatoes and onions made up 67 per cent of the total value of vegetable production. In 1992-93 the value of fruit production (mainly apples) was \$45.8m, 12 per cent more than in 1991-92.

Gross value of production: livestock slaughterings and other disposals, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

| Item | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cattle & calves | 90.1 | 88.0 | 91.9 |
| Sheep & lambs | 8.1 | 8.9 | 13.4 |
| Other (b) | 27.1 | 28.8 | 30.6 |
| Total | 125.2 | 125.7 | 136.0 |

(a) Includes the net export of live animals (b) Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals

Gross value of crops, Tasmania (a) (\$m)

| Crop | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Barley, for grain | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Oats, for grain | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Wheat, for grain | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Apples | 23.3 | 36.9 | 41.0 |
| Pears | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Other orchard fruit | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Currants | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Raspberries | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Grapes | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Beans, French & runner | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Peas, green | 9.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Potatoes | 50.8 | 51.8 | 53.7 |
| Carrots | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Onions | 19.8 | 22.1 | 17.8 |
| Other vegetables for human consumption | 13.8 | 13.9 | 19.5 |
| Hay | 27.5 | 28.2 | 32.0 |
| Pasture seed | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Other crops | 45.2 | 46.0 | 51.4 |
| Total | 209.1 | 227.4 | 245.4 |

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage

Gross value of production: livestock products, Tasmania (\$m)

| Item | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wool (a) | 116.7 | 78.7 | 62.7 |
| Whole milk | 88.4 | 91.8 | 116.0 |
| Eggs | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| Honey & beeswax | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 214.9 | 180.5 | 187.3 |

(a) Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported
on skins

fishing

Tasmania's commercial fishing industry has seen dramatic growth in diversity in recent years as traditional fish species become scarce and more expensive. This has seen the advent of aquaculture as a major component of Tasmania's fishing industry, many believe fish culture is a way of assuring a better future by creating and maintaining your own resource.

Research and development form an integral part of effectively managing Tasmania's fisheries. A lack of research can lead to poor understanding, inadequate management and exploitation of Tasmania's fish resource. Research programs into Orange Roughy, Southern Rock Lobster, scallops and Jack Mackerel have resulted in changes to management policies by the Division of Sea Fisheries in order to halt the depletion of Tasmania's fish stocks.

For the 1992-93 season total fish production was provisionally estimated to be 38 078 tonnes, valued at \$158.9m.

Value of fishing industry, Tasmania, 1992-93 p

| Particulars | Production | Value |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | t | (\$m) |
| Wild fisheries | | |
| Abalone | 2 100 | 52.0 |
| Rock lobster | 1 820 | 33.7 |
| Shark | 1 800 | 6.3 |
| Other species | 25 750 | 7.7 |
| Total | 31 470 | 99.7 |
| Aquaculture | | |
| Salmon | 3 400 | 40.8 |
| Trout | 600 | 5.5 |
| Oysters and mussels | 2 608 | 12.2 |
| Other | - | 0.7 |
| Total | 6 608 | 59.2 |
| Total (all species) | 38 078 | 158.9 |

(Source ABARE)

forestry

The economic benefits to Tasmania of forestry activities are significant. Forest-based industries are the State's second largest income earner, generating \$968m in 1991-92 (CREA, University of Tasmania). This figure is less than the \$1630m generated in 1990-91, but it is expected to increase steadily as the wood supply from America and other sources declines. New market opportunities in the Asia Pacific Region are also being developed. Pulp and paper products form the largest single product group, generating around 40 per cent of export earnings.

Employment is another area where forestry makes a significant contribution. Some 20 000, or one in seven, Tasmanian workers are directly or indirectly employed in Tasmania's forest industries. This makes them the State's third largest employer group.

Tasmania produces timbers of softwoods and native hardwoods. Native hardwood timbers are derived mainly from native forests, while softwoods are a plantation resource, mostly comprising Radiata Pine.

Native trees which are harvested include eucalypts (such as Stringybark, Swamp Gum, White Gum and Gum-topped Stringybark), Blackwood, Myrtle Beech, Sassafras, Leatherwood and the valuable but slow-growing Huon Pine and King William Pine.

Tasmania's land area is roughly divided into the following vegetation categories:

- 48 per cent is native forest;
- 2 per cent contains hardwood and softwood plantations;
- 33 per cent is non-forest, including woodland, lakes, scrub, and
- 17 per cent is pasture, crops, rough grazing and urban settlement.

Forest management (at 30 June 1993)
('000 hectares)

| Forest type | Crown land | | | | | Total |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | National State parks & forest reserves | | Other | Private land | | |
| | High quality | Low quality | 12 | 60 | 468 | |
| Eucalypt forest | 340 | 56 | 12 | 60 | 468 | |
| High quality | 707 | 291 | 135 | 768 | 1 901 | |
| Rain forest | 195 | 191 | 150 | 30 | 565 | |
| Total | 1 242 | 538 | 297 | 858 | 2 934 | |
| Available for wood production | n.a. | — | — | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Other uses | n.a. | 538 | 297 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Plantation (a) | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Hardwood | 9 | — | — | 39 | 48 | |
| Softwood | 48 | — | — | 27 | 76 | |

(a) Included in above total
(Source: Forestry Commission)

**Average rate of royalty paid
to the Crown (\$ per m³ or tonne)**

| Log category | 1988- 89 | 1989- 90 | 1990- 91 | 1991- 92 | 1992- 93 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sawlogs (a) | 14.76 | 17.60 | 19.81 | 19.81 | 21.18 |
| Pulpwood (b) | 12.86 | 12.01 | 10.81 | 10.81 | 10.96 |

(a) Per m³ (b) Per tonne
(Source: Forestry Commission)

**Sawmills and plywood mills: logs
delivered and production of sawn,
peeled and sliced timber ('000 m³)**

| Year | Logs delivered | | | Timber produced | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | Hard- woods | Soft- woods | Total | Hard- woods | Soft- woods | Total |
| 1988-89 | 616.6 | 305.1 | 921.8 | 222.0 | 121.9 | 343.8 |
| 1989-90 | 640.7 | 308.0 | 948.7 | 222.1 | 114.9 | 337.1 |
| 1990-91 | 495.2 | 269.8 | 765.0 | 183.3 | 114.0 | 297.3 |
| 1991-92 | 479.0 | 326.6 | 805.6 | 166.5 | 130.6 | 297.1 |
| 1992-93 | 567.5 | 315.6 | 883.2 | 191.9 | 132.3 | 324.1 |

Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania (a)

| Year | Producing locations (no.) | Materials delivered (b) | | Chipped & ground wood production ('000 tonnes green weight) |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | Logs (c) | Sawmill offcuts | |
| | | ('000 m ³) | ('000 m ³) | |
| 1988-89 | 36 | 4 149 | 295 | 4 261 |
| 1989-90 | 35 | 3 619 | 287 | 3 799 |
| 1990-91 | 36 | 3 516 | 265 | 3 559 |
| 1991-92 | 33 | 3 173 | 284 | 3 356 |
| 1992-93 | 31 | 3 351 | 296 | 3 566 |

(a) Hardwoods and softwoods are used but separate details are not available (b) Data reported by weight, converted using 0.95 m³ = 1 tonne (c) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets

**TOTAL LOGS DELIVERED FOR
SAWMILLING AND
WOODCHIPPING, TASMANIA**



energy

The 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$13.95 a week on household fuel and power (2.6 per cent of average weekly household income), and \$22.72 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (4.2 per cent of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$12.87 a week on household fuel and power and \$21.37 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives.

Estimates for Tasmanian households from the 1984 HES were \$10.91 (2.8 per cent) for household fuel and power and \$16.43 (4.2 per cent) for motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives.

Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

| Particulars | 1984 | 1988-89 |
|--|--------|---------|
| Av. weekly household income | 392.47 | 541.32 |
| Household fuel & power — | | |
| Electricity (selected dwelling) | 8.81 | 12.10 |
| Electricity (other dwelling) | 0.13 | 0.19 |
| Total electricity | 8.94 | 12.28 |
| Mains gas | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| Bottled gas | 0.53 | 0.48 |
| Total gas | 0.62 | 0.56 |
| Heating oil | 0.48 | 0.52 |
| Kerosene & paraffin | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| Wood (for fuel) | 0.76 | 0.55 |
| Fuels n.e.c. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total other fuels | 1.35 | 1.10 |
| Total fuel & power | 10.91 | 13.95 |
| Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants & additives — | | |
| Petrol | 15.98 | 21.70 |
| Diesel fuel | 0.12 | 0.23 |
| LPG & other gas fuels | n.a. | n.a. |
| Oils, lubricants & additives | 0.32 | 0.74 |
| Total | 16.43 | 22.72 |

Tasmania's electricity requirements are provided by the Hydro-Electric Commission from a system based on 27 hydro power stations and supplemented by an oil-fired thermal station of 240 MW located at Bell Bay.

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, statistical summary

| Year | Installed generating capacity (a) | Output (a) | | | Total consumption m kWh | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--|
| | | Units generated | Change over previous year | | | |
| | | | MW | GW.h | | |
| 1987-88 | 2 315 | 8 783 | 5.6 | 8 157.4 | | |
| 1988-89 | 2 315 | 8 908 | 1.4 | 8 224.9 | | |
| 1989-90 | 2 315 | 9 021 | 1.3 | 8 303.1 | | |
| 1990-91 | 2 315 | 9 026 | 0.1 | 8 403.7 | | |
| 1991-92 | 2 460 | 8 923 | - 1.1 | 8 267.0 | | |
| 1992-93 | 2 435 | 8 849 | - 0.8 | 8 183.2 | | |

(a) Excludes King and Flinders Islands

(Source. Hydro-Electric Commission, Annual Report 1993.)

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, customers and sales (a)

| Particulars | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Installation Numbers — | | |
| Domestic | 186 134 | 191 693 |
| Public utilities | 4 904 | — |
| Industrial | 18 756 | 6 107 |
| Commercial | 16 640 | 20 684 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 894 | 8 |
| Rural | n.a. | 12 418 |
| Education | n.a. | 889 |
| Health | n.a. | 884 |
| Major industrial | 20 | 19 |
| Total | 228 348 | 232 702 |
| Sales (in million kWh) — | | |
| Domestic | 870.5 | 925.3 |
| Industrial | 595.2 | 560.9 |
| Commercial | 596.0 | 587.8 |
| Bulk commercial | 17.6 | 15.2 |
| Major industrial | 5 269.8 | 5 224.5 |
| Other | 917.9 | 869.5 |
| Total | 8 267.0 | 8 183.2 |

(a) Large variations in figures, and new categories from 1991-92 and 1992-93 are due to the use of Australian Standard Industrial Classifications

(Source. Hydro-Electric Commission, Annual Report 1993.)

trade

Tasmania's contribution to Australian exports is of a similar proportion to its population: around three per cent. In 1992-93 Tasmania exported \$1521m worth of goods or 2.5 per cent of the Australian total of \$60 777m. While estimates for imports into Tasmania are not as reliable as export estimates, the available figures indicate that Tasmania imported approximately one per cent of the Australian total.

Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

| Commodity | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Dairy products and birds' eggs | 49 624 | 54 573 |
| Dyeing, tanning and colouring material | 12 097 | 17 912 |
| Fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 123 823 | 136 421 |
| Iron and steel | 58 204 | 65 163 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 57 249 | 66 539 |
| Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 216 916 | 207 801 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 382 002 | 437 176 |
| Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard | 16 838 | 23 049 |
| Power generating machinery and equipment | 8 790 | 8 740 |
| Raw hides and skins | 10 295 | 10 069 |
| Road vehicles | 29 197 | 22 306 |
| Textile fibres and waste | 60 361 | 47 443 |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 18 297 | 15 734 |
| Transport equipment (except road vehicles) | 50 587 | 65 867 |
| Vegetables and fruit | 52 474 | 47 885 |

Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)

| Commodity | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Chemicals (inorganic) | 9 772 | 15 025 |
| Coal, coke and briquettes | 5 786 | 3 156 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof | 11 254 | 12 365 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances | 8 571 | 10 161 |
| Fertilisers (excl. crude) | 5 981 | 9 101 |
| General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c. | 19 367 | 10 644 |
| Machinery specialised for particular industries | 41 359 | 31 841 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 7 207 | 7 698 |
| Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard | 10 159 | 3 522 |
| Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.c. | 5 787 | 4 263 |
| Pulp and waste paper | 29 391 | 32 715 |
| Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials | 11 934 | 9 846 |
| Power generating machinery and equipment | 15 667 | 16 956 |
| Road vehicles | 21 065 | 23 271 |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 13 374 | 16 080 |

Tasmania's major trading partners, imports ('000)

| Country | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Canada | 26 595 | 23 455 |
| China | 5 114 | 4 606 |
| France | 12 856 | 14 116 |
| Germany | 26 174 | 22 804 |
| Hong Kong | 1 338 | 1 085 |
| India | 1 841 | 3 124 |
| Indonesia | 1 113 | 2 651 |
| Italy | 6 657 | 5 577 |
| Japan | 48 504 | 35 944 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1 921 | 52 662 |
| Malaysia | 1 024 | 1 282 |
| New Zealand | 18 191 | 22 067 |
| Philippines | 1 437 | 1 711 |
| Taiwan | 4 216 | 3 287 |
| Thailand | 1 596 | 3 150 |
| United Kingdom | 17 601 | 26 059 |
| United States of America | 58 881 | 57 199 |

**Tasmania's major trading partners,
exports ('000)**

| Country | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Canada | 28 791 | 28 805 |
| China | 13 416 | 9 061 |
| France | 10 739 | 9 026 |
| Germany | 32,832 | 33 900 |
| Hong Kong | 59 547 | 78 708 |
| India | 7 235 | 21 735 |
| Indonesia | 81 994 | 180 070 |
| Italy | 16 034 | 14 320 |
| Japan | 486 426 | 614 218 |
| Korea, Republic of | 29 118 | 33 863 |
| Malaysia | 65 199 | 113 406 |
| New Zealand | 34 542 | 40 636 |
| Philippines | 7 970 | 8 576 |
| Taiwan | 102 353 | 132 427 |
| Thailand | 38 196 | 74 650 |
| United Kingdom | 90 167 | 63 944 |
| United States of America | 180 755 | 187 291 |

transport

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1993 (12 497) were 0.5 per cent more than 1992 (12 436) and 4.4 per cent more than in 1991 (11 967).

New motor vehicles registered (a), Tasmania

| Year ended 31 Dec. | Cars & wagons | Other vehicles (b) | Motor- cycles | Total |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1989 | 10 167 | 3 175 | 426 | 13 768 |
| 1990 | 11 234 | 3 165 | 477 | 14 876 |
| 1991 | 9 572 | 2 394 | 394 | 12 360 |
| 1992 | 9 881 | 2 555 | 371 | 12 807 |
| 1993 | 10 019 | 2 478 | 440 | 12 937 |

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services (b) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses

Vehicles on register at 30 June (a) and motor vehicle taxation receipts, Tasmania

| At 30 June | Cars & wagons | Other vehicles (b) | Motor- cycles | Motor vehicle taxation (c) |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m |
| 1988 | 209.4 | 62.7 | 6.0 | 47 |
| 1989 | 213.5 | 64.7 | 6.2 | 51 |
| 1990 | 220.4 | 67.5 | 6.4 | 54 |
| 1991 | 221.9 | 70.1 | 6.2 | 57 |
| 1992 | 227.9 | 76.8 | 6.3 | 60 |
| 1993 | 231.8 | 72.4 | 6.6 | 67 |

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services (b) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses (c) Year ended 30 June. Includes motor tax, registration fees, licences & stamp duties

Makes of new motor vehicles registered (a), Tasmania

| Make | 1992 | | 1993 | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Cars & wagons | Total motor vehicles | Cars & wagons | Total motor vehicles |
| Audi | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| BMW | 73 | 73 | 90 | 90 |
| Daihatsu | 225 | 233 | 417 | 424 |
| Ford | 1 858 | 2 138 | 1 908 | 2 192 |
| Hino | — | 11 | — | 17 |
| Holden | 2 027 | 2 297 | 2 264 | 2 525 |
| Honda | 135 | 135 | 187 | 187 |
| Hyundai | 152 | 160 | 361 | 375 |
| International | — | 5 | — | 15 |
| Isuzu | — | 68 | — | 85 |
| Land Rover | 17 | 19 | 57 | 68 |
| Mack * | 14 | 14 | — | 9 |
| Mazda | 366 | 517 | 304 | 436 |
| Mercedes-Benz | 36 | 38 | 29 | 33 |
| Mitsubishi | 1 527 | 2 010 | 1 711 | 2 200 |
| Nissan | 881 | 1 149 | 737 | 938 |
| Saab | 31 | 31 | 46 | 46 |
| Scania | — | 23 | — | 28 |
| Subaru | 365 | 410 | 298 | 348 |
| Suzuki | 61 | 69 | 48 | 56 |
| Toyota | 2 047 | 2 894 | 2 877 | 3 875 |
| Volvo | 27 | 47 | 34 | 63 |
| Other | 23 | 81 | 61 | 104 |
| Total | 9 881 | 12 436 | 11 444 | 14 129 |

(a) Excludes motorcycles

Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Tasmania

| Accidents involving year casualties | Casualties | | Casualty rate (a) | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Persons killed | Persons injured | Persons killed | Persons injured |
| 1989 | 1 482 | 1 79 | 1 2 007 | 2.8 |
| 1990 | 1 387 | 71 | 1 883 | 2.4 |
| 1991 | 1 297 | 1 77 | 1 788 | 2.4 |
| 1992 | 1 234 | 74 | 1 712 | 2.4 |
| 1993 | 1 186 | 57 | 1 688 | 1.8 |

(a) Per 10 000 motor vehicles registered Road traffic accident statistics are compiled from police traffic reports. They are restricted to those road traffic accidents involving persons who require medical/surgical treatment, or causing death

Source: Works Tasmania

Road traffic accidents, Tasmania

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fatal | 62 | 59 | 46 |
| Injury | 1 231 | 1 175 | 1 140 |
| Non Injury | 3 737 | 3 554 | n.a. |
| Total | 5 034 | 4 788 | n.a. |
| Road Users killed and injured — | | | |
| Fatal | 77 | 74 | 57 |
| Injuries | 1 788 | 1 712 | 1 688 |
| Total | 1 865 | 1 786 | 1 745 |
| Accidents involving alcohol -- | | | |
| Fatal | 20 | 17 | 16 |
| Injury | 135 | 114 | 88 |
| Non Injury | 288 | 275 | n.a. |
| Total | 443 | 406 | n.a. |

Source: Works Tasmania

Domestic freight movements, principal airports, Tasmania (a) (tonnes)

| Airport | 1990-91 r | 1991-92 r | 1992-93 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Hobart | 3 609 | 4 331 | 6 142 |
| Launceston | 22 856 | 16 448 | 8 524 |
| Devonport | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| Wynyard | 56 | 40 | 42 |
| Flinders Island | 32 | 101 | 51 |
| King Island | 926 | 954 | 924 |

(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only

Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items

Source: Department of Transport and Communication

Passenger movements, principal airports, Tasmania (a) ('000)

| Airport | 1990-91 r | 1991-92 r | 1992-93 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Hobart | 575 | 674 | 697 |
| Launceston | 407 | 456 | 467 |
| Devonport | 185 | 144 | 113 |
| Wynyard | 78 | 70 | 84 |
| Flinders Island | 17 | 20 | 20 |
| King Island | 33 | 30 | 33 |

(a) See note (a) previous table

Metropolitan Transport Trust services (a)

| Particulars | Unit | 1990-91 | 1991-92 |
|----------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| Buses | no. | 257 | 243 |
| Route-kilometres | no | 506 | 524 |
| Total distance travelled '000 km | | 9 321 | 10 592 |
| Passengers | '000 | 12 118 | 11 958 |

(a) Total Hobart, Launceston and Burnie

Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust Annual Report 1992-93

communication

Radio stations in operation, Tasmania,
at 31 December 1993

| Classification | Call sign |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| National | 7RN, 7ZR, 7PB (Parl Broadcasts) |
| | 7ABC FM, 7JJ (Hobart) |
| | 7NT (Launceston) |
| | 7QN (a) (Queenstown) |
| | 7FG (a) (Fingal Valley) |
| | 7QN/T (Rosebery) |
| | 7QN/T (Savage Rr/Waratah) |
| | 7QN/T (Strahan) |
| | 7QN/T (Queenstown/Zeehan) |
| | 7SH (a) (St Helens) |
| Commercial | 7ABC FM (North/Eastern Tas.) |
| | 7HT, 7TTT, 7HHO (Hobart) |
| | 7AD (Devonport) |
| | 7BU (Burnie) |
| | 7EX, 7LA (Launceston) |
| | 7XS (Queenstown) |
| | 7XS/T (Rosebery) |
| | 7SD (Scottsdale) |
| | 7THE, 7HFC (Hobart) |
| | 7LTN, 7WAY (Launceston) |
| Public | 7RGY (Geeveston) |
| | 7DBS (Wynyard) |

(a) Transmits, in the main, programs originating from 7NT

Newspapers, Tasmania (a)

| Name | Frequency | Circulation (no.) | Location |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| Sunday Tasmanian | Sunday | 53 691 | Hobart |
| The Mercury | Mon-Sat | 53 226 | Hobart |
| The Sunday Examiner | Sunday | 40 826 | Launceston |
| Southern Star | Thursday | 38 704 | Hobart |
| The Examiner | Mon-Sat | 38 337 | Launceston |
| The Advocate | Daily | 25 771 | Burnie |
| Launceston Week | Thursday | 21 555 | Launceston |
| The Huon News | Thursday | 3 078 | Huonville |

(a) Circulation figures relate to the survey period October 1992 to March 1993

(Source: Circulations Audit Board)

tourism

The number of rooms available in licensed hotels, motels etc. increased by 4.1 per cent from 5133 in the December quarter 1992 to 5342 in the December quarter 1993.

In the December quarter 1993 there were 771 holiday units available, an increase of 3.2 per cent on the December quarter 1992 figure.

Total caravan park capacity increased by 0.2 per cent to 6425 sites in the December quarter 1993.

Tourist accommodation establishments

| Period | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels etc. (a) |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Room nights ('000)</i> | | |
| 1992 - Total | 602 | 293 |
| 1993 - Total | 648 | 326 |
| 1993, quarter ended - | | |
| March | 201 | 105 |
| June | 144 | 72 |
| September | 128 | 58 |
| December | 176 | 90 |
| <i>Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)</i> | | |
| 1992 - Total | 45 363 | 17 957 |
| 1993 - Total | 49 213 | 19 565 |
| 1993, quarter ended - | | |
| March | 15 535 | 6 532 |
| June | 10 811 | 4 361 |
| September | 9 500 | 3 377 |
| December | 13 366 | 5 294 |
| <i>Occupancy Rate (per cent) (b)</i> | | |
| 1993, month - | | |
| January | 62.1 | 64.9 |
| February | 64.1 | 62.3 |
| March | 69.3 | 72.0 |
| April | 52.2 | 54.8 |
| May | 46.0 | 43.0 |
| June | 40.1 | 32.2 |
| July | 37.0 | 30.9 |
| August | 37.3 | 28.9 |
| September | 48.3 | 43.2 |
| October | 53.8 | 55.0 |
| November | 59.2 | 56.4 |
| December | 50.3 | 48.5 |

Tourist accommodation establishments

| Period | Holiday units | Caravan Parks (c) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Unit nights ('000) | Site nights ('000) |
| 1992 — Total | 134 | 584 |
| 1993 — Total | 144 | 715 |
| 1993, quarter ended — | | |
| March | 48 | 224 |
| June | 31 | 164 |
| September | 28 | 149 |
| December | 38 | 178 |
| <i>Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)</i> | | |
| 1992 — Total | 8 870 | 6 131 |
| 1993 — Total | 9 607 | 6 395 |
| 1993, quarter ended — | | |
| March | 3 471 | 2 499 |
| June | 1 992 | 1 311 |
| September | 1 694 | 996 |
| December | 2 450 | 1 589 |
| <i>Occupancy Rate (per cent) (b) (c)</i> | | |
| 1993 — January | 78.9 | 47.0 |
| February | 69.0 | 37.7 |
| March | 68.8 | 32.2 |
| April | 54.0 | 33.2 |
| May | 44.1 | 26.6 |
| June | 40.2 | 25.7 |
| July | 34.5 | 24.4 |
| August | 36.7 | 24.6 |
| September | 55.3 | 27.4 |
| October | 56.6 | 28.0 |
| November | 53.1 | 28.7 |
| December | 50.8 | 33.4 |

(a) Includes licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels and guest houses with private facilities. (b) The proportion of rooms, units, sites occupied to rooms, units, sites available. (c) From September quarter 1992, the treatment of occupancy for permanently reserved caravan park sites has been changed. Total site occupancy rates for caravan parks are not comparable.

Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

| Reason | 1993 |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Visit friends and relatives | 27.3 |
| Touring/sightseeing | 45.1 |
| Business or employment | 12.6 |
| Convention/conference/seminar | 6.9 |
| Sporting event | 2.5 |
| Special event/festival | 1.0 |
| Other | 4.6 |

Source: The Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation.

Passengers arriving in Tasmania

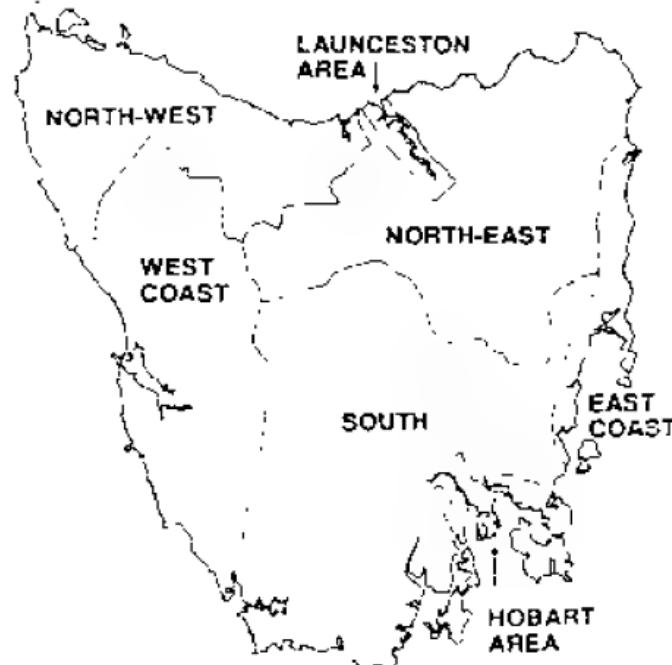
| Period | By air | | By sea | Total |
|--------|-------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | Inter-state | Inter-national | | |
| 1986 | 524 342 | 10 136 | 95 139 | 629 617 |
| 1987 | 526 517 | 9 446 | 88 343 | 624 306 |
| 1988 | 571 344 | 8 625 | 101 572 | 681 541 |
| 1989 | 449 481 | 8 489 | 118 646 | 576 616 |
| 1990 | 555 631 | 8 629 | 120 004 | 684 264 |
| 1991 | 625 366 | 5 897 | 131 375 | 762 638 |
| 1992 | 652 092 | 4 428 | 114 969 | 771 489 |
| 1993 | 694 244 | 5 144 | 115 381 | 814 769 |

(Source: Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)

Nights spent in Tasmania by visitors (% Total visitor nights in each area)

| Area | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|------------|------|------|------|
| East Coast | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| Hobart | 37.5 | 36.7 | 38.3 |
| Launceston | 19.1 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| North-East | 7.4 | 10.7 | 7.6 |
| North-West | 13.4 | 13.5 | 15.3 |
| South | 8.6 | 9.7 | 7.5 |
| West Coast | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.3 |

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)



recreation

Figures produced from the ABS 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) show that the average weekly household expenditure on recreation represents \$48.95 or 11.51 per cent of Tasmanian household expenditure.

An estimate based on 1984 HES figures indicates that expenditure on sport and recreation in Tasmania was in the order of \$490m to \$590m

In 1992-93 almost \$280 000 in grants was provided by the State Government to State and local organisations to upgrade facilities and to develop recreation projects

Registered participants in major sports

| Sport | Number | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1991 | 1992 |
| Athletics | 3 223 | 3 368 |
| Basketball | 7 705 | 7 298 |
| Bowling -- Tenpin | 2 857 | 2 900 |
| Golf — men | 12 919 | 11 169 |
| Lawn bowls — men | n.a. | 4 979 |
| Lawn bowls — women | 3 096 | 2 997 |
| Netball — women | 6 634 | 5 565 |

(Source Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)

Attendance at cultural activities (a)

| Venue/activity | Australia (%) | Tasmania (%) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Library | 36.7 | 40.7 |
| Art gallery | 23.9 | 27.9 |
| Museum | 30.0 | 36.8 |
| Popular music concert | 28.6 | 31.0 |
| Dance performance | 11.2 | 9.5 |
| Musical theatre performance | 20.1 | 14.4 |
| Other theatre performance | 17.8 | 17.0 |
| Classical music concert | 8.2 | 10.1 |

(a) Those who attended a venue/activity at least once in the 12 months ended June 1991

(Source ABS Catalogue No 4114.0)

statistical summary, tasmania

| Particulars | Unit | 1950 | 1970 | 1993 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pop at 30 June | no | 275 902 | 387 720 | 5471 700 |
| Births | no | 7 242 | 8 185 | n.a. |
| Deaths | no | 2 466 | 3 174 | n.a. |
| Marriages | no | 2 560 | 3 535 | n.a. |
| Divorces | no | 152 | 426 | n.a. |
| Schools — | | | | |
| Govt | no | 332 | 283 | 237 |
| Non-govt | no | 58 | 68 | 65 |
| Students | | | | |
| Govt | no | 43 394 | 79 385 | 64 727 |
| Non-govt | no. | 8 330 | 14 623 | 21 034 |
| University (a) | no. | 670 | 4 253 | 11 618 |
| State Govt | | | | |
| Finance (b) — | | | | |
| Revenue | | | | |
| and grants | \$m | n.a. | 138 | 2 084 |
| Outlays | \$m | n.a. | 204 | 2 238 |
| Net borrowing | \$m | n.a. | 9 | 47 |
| Livestock — | | | | |
| Cattle | '000 | 275 | 646 | 605 |
| Sheep | '000 | 2 170 | 4 560 | 4 264 |
| Pigs | '000 | 36 | 111 | 44 |
| Production — | | | | |
| Wool | t | 7 692 | 21 861 | 19 270 |
| Meat (carcass weight) (c) | t | 24 134 | 63 564 | 67 770 |
| Barley for grain | t | 2 975 | 24 896 | 35 285 |
| Oats for grain | t | 10 499 | 8 272 | 18 825 |
| Wheat for grain | t | 3 440 | 9 531 | 2 448 |
| Peas, blue | t | 3 955 | 3 224 | 152 |
| Potatoes | t | 123 958 | 67 995 | 269 902 |
| Hops | t | 977 | 1 268 | 2 306 |
| Apples | t | 91 330 | 140 977 | 56 213 |
| Overseas trade — | | | | |
| Exports | \$'000 | 1 099 808 | 1 221 955 | 1 521 000 |
| Imports | \$'000 | 289 525 | 282 415 | 334 000 |
| Motor vehicles on register (b) | '000 | 43.2 | 154.3 | 310.8 |

(a) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated to form the new University of Tasmania

(b) At year ended 30 June.

(c) Excludes poultry

tasmania - australia comparison

| Item | Unit | Australia | Tasmania | Per cent (a) |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| Area | '000 sq km | 7 682.3 | 68.3 | 0.9 |
| Population (estimate) | | | | |
| 30 June 1993 | '000 | 17 661.5 | 471.7 | 2.7 |
| Crops, 1993 | | | | |
| Apples | '000 t | 327.8 | 56.2 | 17.2 |
| Beans, french | '000 t | 32.0 | 8.9 | 27.9 |
| Onions | '000 t | 167.9 | 59.3 | 35.3 |
| Peas, green (processing) | '000 t | 35.5 | 27.7 | 78.1 |
| Potatoes | '000 t | 1 129.2 | 269.9 | 23.9 |
| Livestock, 1993 | | | | |
| Sheep and lambs | '000 | 138 102 | 4 264 | 3.1 |
| Cattle | '000 | 24 062 | 605 | 2.5 |
| Pigs | '000 | 2 646 | 44 | 1.7 |
| Gross value of agricultural production, 1992-93 | \$m | 21 959.9 | 559.4 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing establishments | | | | |
| 1991-92 — | | | | |
| Persons employed (at 30 June) | '000 | 906.9 | 23.5 | 2.6 |
| Turnover — | | | | |
| Manufacturing establishments, 1991-92 | \$m | 168 019 p 3 923 | 2.3 | |
| Mining establishments, 1992-93 | \$m | 28 252.8 | 328.3 | 1.2 |
| Banks — | | | | |
| Average weekly deposits, June 1993 | \$m | 222 306 | 3 095 | 1.4 |
| Retail sales, 1993 (b) | \$m | 96 453.6 | 2 479.8 | 2.6 |
| Dwellings completed, 1992-93 | '000 | 156.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1993 | '000 | 635.8 | 4.5 | 0.7 |
| Births, 1992 (c) | no. | 264 151 | 6 987 | 2.6 |
| Deaths, 1992 (c) | no. | 123 660 | 3 739 | 3.0 |
| Marriages, 1992 | no. | 114 752 | 3 081 | 2.7 |
| Divorces, 1992 | no. | 45 665 | 1 365 | 3.0 |
| Infant mortality, 1992 (c) | rate (d) | 7.0 | 6.6 | |

(a) Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total. (b) Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol, building supplies, business machines and furniture, and agricultural machinery and supplies. (c) Based on State of usual residence. (d) Per 1000 live births.

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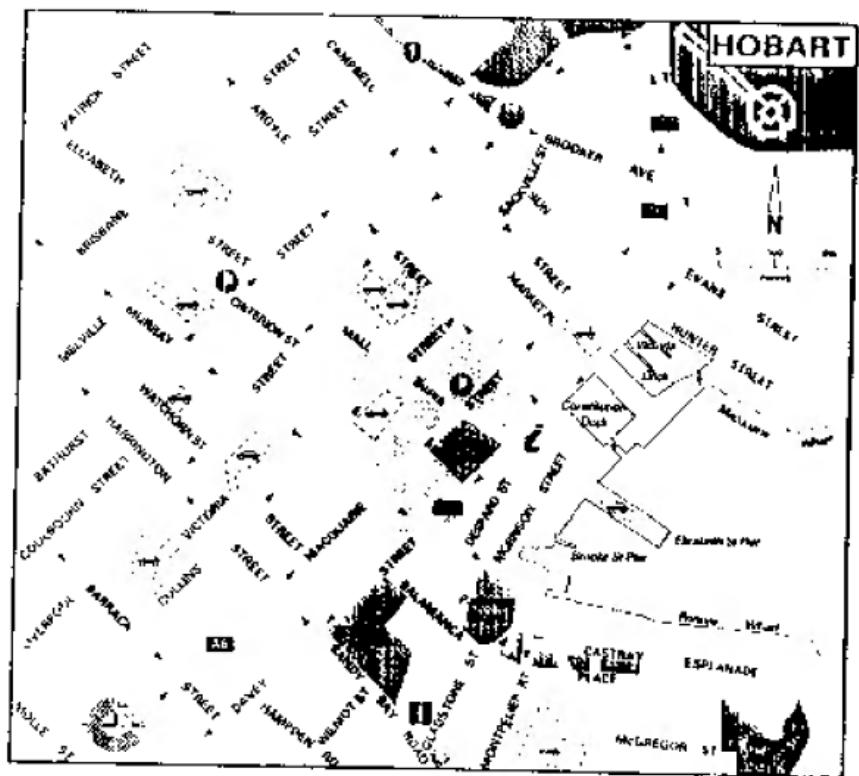
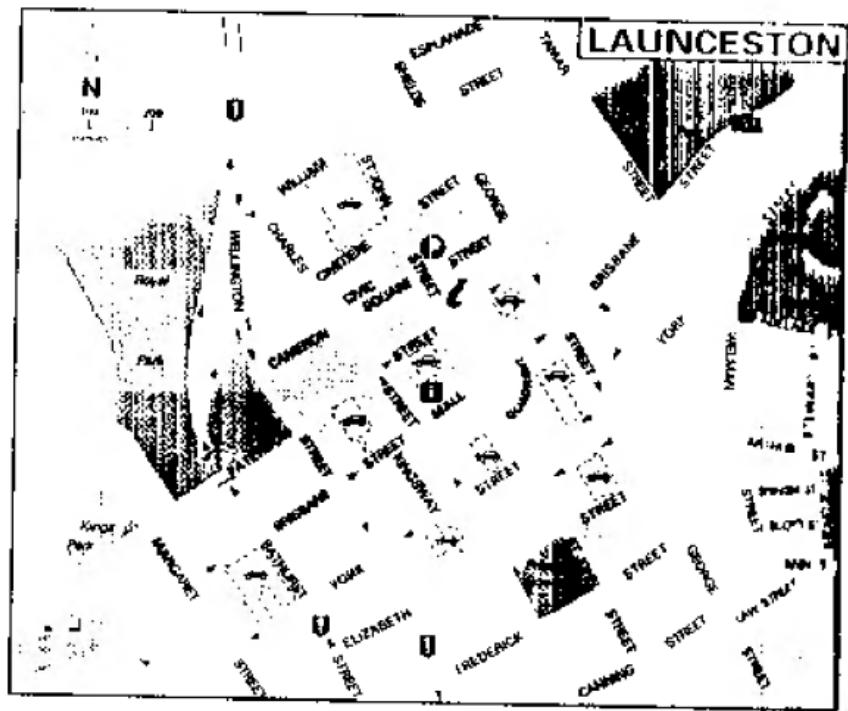
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Recommended retail
price: \$8.50



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